Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,879 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943 第三種郵便物認可　昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

PREMIER TOJO HAILS ITALIANS IN HIS MESSAGE

Greets Italy on Occasion of 3rd Anniversary of Entry Into War; Lauds Il Duce

ROME'S STAND SOLID

Entire Nation Determined to Fight to Final Victory; Enemy Propaganda Blasted

On the occasion of the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war on Thursday, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, through the Stefani News agency, sent the following message to the people of Italy:

"Today, we welcome the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war.

"During the past four years since the outbreak of the present war, the results achieved by the Axis countries have stabilized the foundation of unfailing victory for us in Europe as well as in East Asia. We have now entered upon a decisive stage where we, in the East and West, must annihilate the enemy.

Enemy Suffers Defeat

"Struck by successive reverses, the enemy has been forcing neutral countries to plunge themselves into the turmoil of war on the one hand, while on the other is bragging about an impossible offensive, in a frantic effort to camouflage its crumbling front.

"However, the combination of the Axis countries has been further cemented with the progress of the war. Fully aware that the people of Italy, under the able guidance of Premier Benito Mussolini, are marching forward bravely to overcome the present difficulties with a firm resolve and confidence in final victory, I wish to express my high and renewed respect and admiration.

"It goes without saying that the present war is the largest-scaled in history. It is, therefore, quite natural that our difficulties should also be unprecedented. Whatever difficulties and obstacles may stand in our way, however, I do firmly believe that we, fighting the war for the sake of justice, will attain final victory."

All Italy Fighting

Italy welcomed on Thursday the third anniversary of its entry into the war with the entire Italian people confident of final victory and they are driving toward that goal with a burning determination, a Yomiuri-Hochi report from Rome reveals. The Italian newspapers on Wednesday blasted at the enemy's continual, inhuman raids carried out on Italy and at its war of propaganda and stressed once again that the Italian people would unite into one solid mass and withstand all difficulties until they win victory.

The papers in substance said: "Welcoming the third anniversary of its entry into the war Italy is making still more solid its belief in absolute victory. However the anti-Axis forces too have concentrated a huge force and are trying to apply heavy pressure on the seas around Italy and on its territories. Frankly, Italy today is facing an important period; it is facing a tremendously difficult situation, one which can be called the greatest in its history.

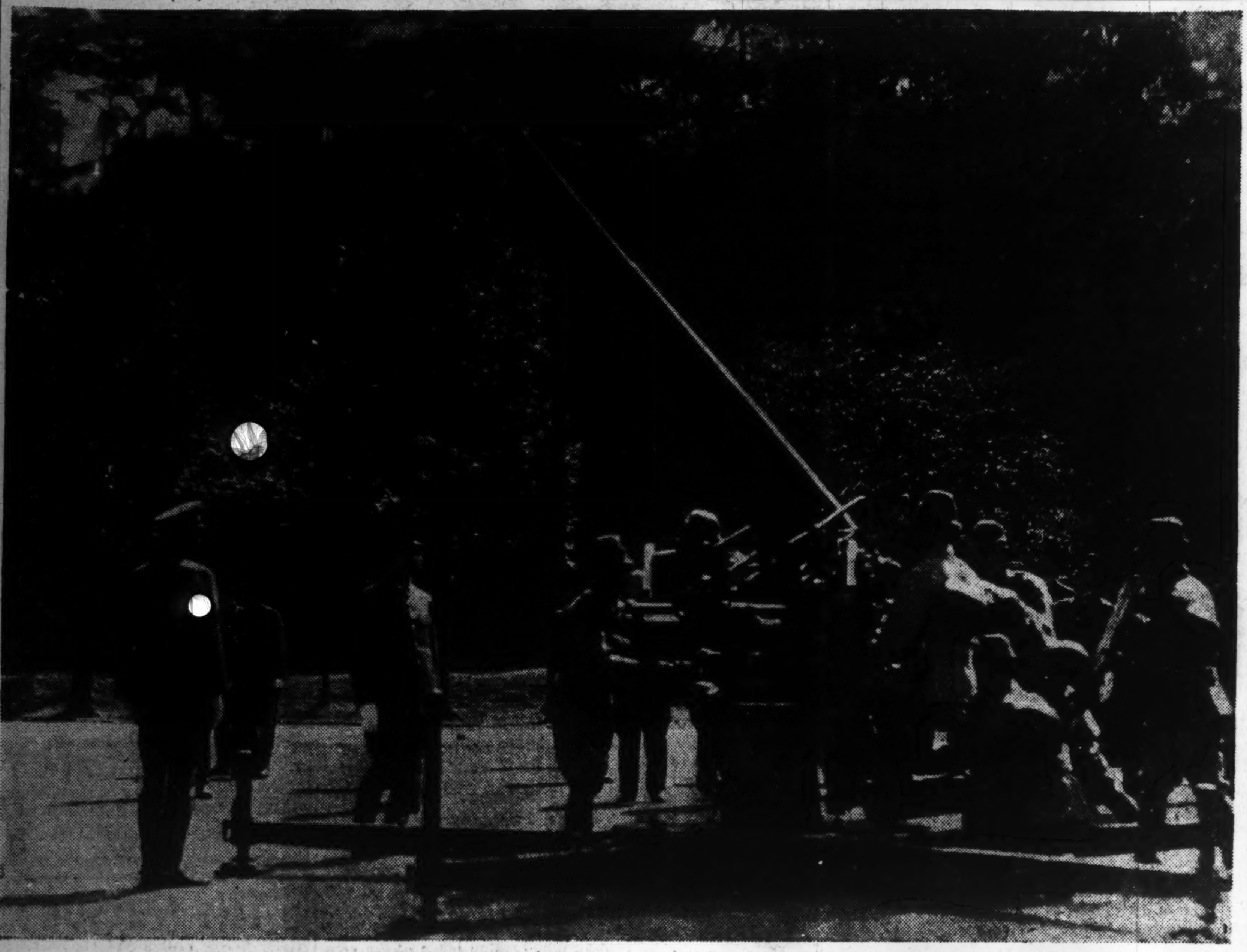
"In spite of this, however, Italy is brushing these difficulties aside, and is trying to blast through the situation with an extremely calm and solid determination.

"Italy is making complete preparations to gain victory and righteousness, which was the reason for its joining the war, fighting on with full confidence at the present and in future in the brimming power of the Tripartite Alliance just as in the past it has fought with weapons and powerful spirit. According to the enemy, Italy was to be wiped out of the Mediterranean within a few weeks of its entry into the war. But Italy's power and courageous fighting has overturned fundamentally the enemy's stupid hopes and instead has dealt the enemy a serious blow and at the same time has built up a powerful stronghold of the European fortress in the Mediterranean.

"The enemy's daydream of an unconditional Italian surrender, and the enemy's propaganda strategy of circulating rumors of a separate Italian peace will be blasted at a

(Continued on Page 3)

Inspects Anti-Aircraft Weapon



His Majesty the Emperor inspecting an anti-aircraft gun in the Imperial Palace grounds.

(Courtesy of the Imperial Household Department)

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR 3-DAY SESSION

82nd Extraordinary Diet Will Consider Urgent and Decisive Measures

Plans are being laid for the 82th three-day extraordinary Diet session which will be called on June 15 to consider a number of measures which will be necessary to meet the needs of the present decisive phase of the War of Greater East Asia.

The day after the calling of the Diet will come the ceremony of opening the momentous session.

The same day both Houses will plunge into business after hearing Prime Minister Hideki Tojo.

"The Prime Minister will speak first in the House of Peers, which will be immediately after the opening ceremony, and then in the House of Representatives. He will speak along the same lines.

There will be no other Ministerial speeches, a departure from precedent. This arrangement only serves to heighten the importance of the contents of the Prime Minister's speech.

The understanding is that the Prime Minister in his Diet speech will do more than clarify the Government's general administrative policy and give voice to the convictions of the Empire on the current situation and its resolution to crush the enemy, America and Britain, and realize the ideal of Greater East Asia sought after by all races and nations inhabiting this part of the globe.

Resolution to Do Utmost

Diet circles, especially those of the House of Representatives which has direct connection with the measures which will come up in the session, have determined to do all they can in order to see that the session is successful, that is most helpful to the establishment of an order enabling the 100,000,000 people of the Empire to bring their combined power to bear upon the enemy.

In order to promote the celerity in the dispatch of the business of the House of Representatives of the coming session, various organizations of the House members have commenced the preliminary study of the budget and other bills, eight in all, which it will be the business of the Diet to examine and approve in the three days after it is opened.

Smooth Progress

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which embraces all members of the House of Representatives, is attending to the matter of getting the House to make smooth progress in its business. A

(Continued on Page 2)

Anti-Aircraft Units Blast 281 Foe Craft in S. Pacific

249 Shot Down and 32 Heavily Damaged by Imperial Army and Navy Batteries in Period Between March 1 and May 31

Two hundred and eighty-one enemy planes were either shot down or heavily damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries in the South Pacific area during the period from March 1 to May 31, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

The announcement follows:

"Japanese Army and Navy Forces in the South Pacific area, during the period from March 1 to May 31 this year inflicted the following damage on enemy planes by anti-aircraft fire:

Shot down 249
Heavily damaged .... 32."

On the basis of the announcement an average of three enemy planes were either shot down or heavily damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries every day during these three months.

Details of the damage inflicted on the enemy planes follow:

Months	Shot down	Heavily Damaged	Total
March	94	12	106
April	76	5	81
May	79	15	94
Total	249	32	281

Enemy Planes Afraid

Intimidated by the terrible punishing power of the anti-aircraft batteries of the Japanese air defense units in the South Pacific area, the enemy have grown extremely wary of approaching positions where they suspect the batteries lie in wait for them.

The decisive war in the air in the Pacific area is growing more intense daily, Following the advance of the Japanese from Guadalcanal to other fields of action, Japanese land and sea forces have made raids on enemy advance bases and at the same time have inflicted heavy losses on enemy attackers on Japanese positions. The Japanese anti-aircraft units are operating in close cooperation with the air units to work the heaviest damage on the enemy.

Their achievement was published for the first time by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday, according to which between March and May they shot down 249 enemy aircraft and heavily damaged 32 others. As seen in these results, the high-angle pieces of the Japanese have made enormous progress in performance since the outbreak of the war.

And from the fact that all the prisoners express amazement at the might of Japanese anti-aircraft guns it is clear how greatly the enemy fears Japanese ground batteries. The number of enemy raids on the Solomons and New Guinea areas since February has been about 160 a month with a total of about 1,600 planes. And the Imperial Forces at the front bases ready at all hours, day and night, for the raids which might come at any moment, have gained these great war results always holding solidly difficult air raid defense positions and conquering all the adverse conditions of the southern areas.

When their losses become heavy, the enemy avoids daytime raids and comes at night, but fearing the accurate Japanese anti-aircraft fire the enemy planes drop their bombs from a high altitude and flee as soon as they have done so. Some of the courageous among the enemy planes, dive into Japanese positions when they see that they have the advantage and they resort to machine-gunning from the air. So the ground gun units are not in a position to be off guard even a second. If there is the slightest slacking of fire from the ground units, the enemy is sure to be quick to escape, taking advantage of his speed. The offensive and defensive battle now going on is one in which one side has but to devour the other. There is something about the fighting that reminds one of the body-crashing of a plane in an aerial fight. The chief types of enemy planes which have been shot down and destroyed by the ground units are Grumman P-38 P-39, P-40, A-20, and bombers S.B.D., B-25, B-24, B-27, F-4U, T.B.F. These are bombers and fighters of new types which are the pride of the enemy.

The 249 enemy planes which were shot down and 32 that were damaged during the three months fell prey to Japanese anti-aircraft batteries at the following places:

1. Munda on New Georgia of the Solomon Group
2. Buin at the southeastern extremity of Bougainville Island of the Solomon Group
3. Rekata Bay on Ysabel Island of the Solomon Group
4. Kulambangra Island of the Solomon Group
5. Shortland Island of the Solomon Group
6. Kavieng on New Ireland of the Bismarck Group
7. Surmi on New Britain Island

(Continued on Page 2)

POLICY OF RAMIREZ DISAPPOINTS F.D.R.

Both Britain and U.S. Cautious Over Recognizing New Argentine Government

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The Washington Government seems to have been disappointed as the new Argentine Government has declared, contrary to general expectation, that it will maintain the policy of neutrality.

Accordingly, both the British and United States governments are taking a very cautious attitude toward the question of recognizing the new Ramirez Government.

In this connection, information from London states that as a result of the revolution, the trade negotiations which had been going on between the British and Argentine governments have been suspended. Argentina, however, remains optimistic over the issue for the reason that Argentine meat is absolutely indispensable to Britain.

Foreign Relations Firm

In the meantime, well-informed quarters are optimistic as regards the relations between Argentina and other American countries. These quarters today declared that in spite of its political isolation, Argentina's international relationship remains very firm. For example, these quarters explained, Bolivia depends on Argentina for the supply of more than 60 per cent of its foodstuffs. Again, it was Argentina who saved Chile from the serious economic crisis that took place after its severance of ties with Axis countries.

Moreover, Uruguay has to depend much upon Argentina for the supply of electric power because it is now seriously suffering from a shortage of fuel. The United States also is greatly interested in vegetable oil produced in Argentina.

In the meantime, the Brazilian Ambassador to Buenos Aires yesterday curtly denied the rumor that the Brazilian Government had assembled a large army force along the border region simultaneously with the outbreak of the revolt in Argentina. He declared that the friendly relationship between Argentina and Brazil can never be disturbed by such a groundless rumor.

Sinister Policy Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—The London and Washington governments are going to resort to the sinister policy of demanding the new Argentine Government to change its diplo-

(Continued on Page 2)

HIS MAJESTY INSPECTS ARMY'S NEWEST ARMS ON SPECIAL EXHIBITION

Officials and Inventors Deeply Moved by Imperial Solicitude

DEMONSTRATION GIVEN

Princes of Blood, Prime Minister Tojo and Others Attend Display in Palace Grounds

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to take the occasion of His riding exercise on Thursday to review in the open space in front of the Bureau of the Imperial Mews on the old site of the castle proper in the Imperial Palace grounds the up-to-date arms of the Imperial Army in action.

His Imperial Majesty's solicitude for an epochal increase in the production of scientific arms has been most graciously manifested in the dispatch of aides-de-camp to various munition factories throughout the country to gather first-hand information on the conditions of work and efficiency being achieved there. It is understood that His Imperial Majesty has signified satisfaction with the favorable reports received from the aides-de-camp.

New Weapons Shown

Thursday His Imperial Majesty caused the most up-to-date weapons of the Army to be displayed in the old site of the castle proper, including air defense instruments operated by electromagnetic waves, newly designed high-angle guns and high-angle machine-guns. His Imperial Majesty expressly permitted the inventors and makers of some of the arms on display to attend the exhibition. Both the people thus honored and the military authorities were much moved by the honor done them and they pledged redoubled efforts to live up to the august expectations of His Imperial Majesty.

On this day, His Imperial Majesty, in military uniform and riding His mount Hatsuyuki and attended by General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, Count Ukenaga Kanroji, Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies, arrived at the Riding Grounds in the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. His Imperial Majesty entered the grounds respectfully welcomed by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Takamatsu, Prince Higashikuni, and Prince Takeda, and Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Director-General of the Ordnance Headquarters Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, other high officials connected with the Ordnance Headquarters, those connected with the Sumitomo Communications Industry, Tokyo Shibaura Electric, Nippon Steel, and Fuji Electric Machinery companies, and Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, and others.

Hears Explanations

Upon entering the grounds His Imperial Majesty on His mount first listened to Lieutenant-Generals Kimura and Koike give a summary of the exhibition and demonstration of the exhibited wireless-operated alarm apparatuses and machine gauges carried out by the various connected officials.

Following that His Imperial Majesty rode to the open space before the Bureau of the Imperial Mews and inspected a field anti-aircraft gun, a fixed anti-aircraft gun, a set of rapid-firing anti-aircraft guns, and a set of range-finders and electrically operated sights and listened to explanations on their workings given by the connected officials.

After spending more than an hour in inspection His Imperial Majesty left the grounds at 3:05 p.m.

Director-General of the Ordnance Headquarters Lieutenant-General Kimura was filled with trepidation when he made on Thursday the following remarks about the Imperial inspection of new arms:

"His Majesty the Emperor, always solicitous for the development of arms for use in air defense in the War of Greater East Asia, was pleased today to inspect new arms including air-defense arms operated by electromagnetic waves, anti-aircraft guns, and anti-aircraft rapid-

(Continued on Page 2)

Major Prince Asaka Enrolls At Army Aviation School

His Imperial Highness to Receive Training as a Pilot; Unprecedented Action of a Prince of the Blood Inspires Entire Nation

His Imperial Highness Major Prince Takahiko Asaka Thursday morning enrolled at the Utsunomiya Army Aviation School as a student to receive training as a pilot.

Much significance is attached to this action of His Imperial Highness, inasmuch as this is the first time that a Prince of the Blood, especially of the rank of major, has undertaken to take the stick among junior students to study aviation from the ground up. Nor is there any parallel even among Army officers in general.

Colonel Toshio Kato, director of the school, the whole faculty and student body of the school and all the officers and men of the Army Air Force are expressing themselves as much moved by the honor done them.

His Imperial Highness assumed duties as a member of the Inspectorate-General of Army Aviation and of the Army Aviation Headquarters on April 15 and has specialized in a technical field of aeronautics but has decided to take up piloting as part of the equipment of an air commander, thus setting an example to the people in air-mindedness.

Especially the enthusiasm of the younger generation for aviation is reported to have been greatly intensified by the inspiring example set by His Imperial Highness.

When His Imperial Highness arrived at Utsunomiya Station at 10:50 a.m., attended by Major Suzuki, a military attache to His Imperial Highness, there were assembled on the platform Lieutenant-General Hirata, Commander of the Utsunomiya Division, Colonel Kato, director of the Aviation School, Governor Yasuemon Sakurai of Tochigi, Norikazu Obata, head of of the prefectural police department, Mayor Irie and other notables of the prefecture to welcome His Imperial Highness. On the way to the school His Imperial Highness graciously gave the military salute to the students and citizens of the city in general who thronged the streets and bowed as Utsunomiya Aviation No. 1 motor-car bearing His Imperial Highness went by. It was at 11:45 a.m. that the car stopped before the school, whose entire faculty and student body stood at attention to receive the illustrious newcomer.

After attending the ceremony of matriculation, His Imperial Highness lunched with the members of the faculty and from 1 p.m. attended a class conducted by Colonel Kato. At 3:30 p.m. His Imperial Highness retired to the school dormitory.

Profoundly inspired by the enrolment of His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka at the army aviation school, Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, declared that those who are concerned with the education of Army pilots will devote their all to their duties, thereby to respond to the gracious intention evinced by His Imperial Highness.

Lieutenant-General Yasuda respectfully stated:

"His Imperial Highness Major Prince Asaka has attended to His Imperial Highness' duties with diligence since His Imperial Highness became a member of the Inspectorate-General of Army Aviation and concurrently a member of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

"His Imperial Highness has graciously enrolled at the Army Aviaton School at Utsunomiya to study airplane piloting in the capacity of a student.

"That a member of the Imperial Family is pleased to train himself personally in aviation together with ordinary students is an unprecedented event in the history of the Imperial Army. We cannot but be profoundly moved by His Imperial Highness' decision.

"The President of the Aviation School and other staff members of the school who will have the honor of guiding His Imperial Highness in aviation have been greatly inspired and have pledged to do their utmost to carry out their honorable duties successfully.

"His Imperial Highness' enrollment at the Aviation School will

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE GRANTED EDUCATORS

Minister Okabe and 44 University Presidents Received by Throne on Thursday

His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to grant an audience to Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and 44 Government and private university presidents in the western antechamber of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Thursday.

The university presidents are at present meeting in a conference in Tokyo. The group retired from the Imperial Palace moved with awe and trepidation by the Imperial concern for education.

Speaking of the great honor granted to the university presidents, Education Minister Viscount Okabe respectfully said:

"It is indeed awe-inspiring that His Majesty the Emperor graciously concerns Himself day and night with military and political matters. And the fact that His Imperial Majesty graciously extended His concern to education at a time when the affairs of a nation at war are so overwhelmingly great moves us with overwhelming emotion.

"Starting today the presidents of the Government and private universities throughout the nation will hold a three-day conference. His Imperial Majesty's deep solicitude for education shown in the great honor of the audience granted them today has moved the presidents of the universities with awe and trepidation.

"At a time when a fundamental renovation is being effected throughout education with a reform in the education system already carried out some time ago answering the requirements of the nation, the universities throughout the nation must concentrate further on studies based on the true significance of education and understand more solidly the greatness of their responsibilities in training characters which will benefit the nation. Moved deeply by the Imperial solicitude the presidents will concentrate further in serving His Imperial Majesty."

PANTELLERIA ISLE STANDS FOE RAIDS

Pantelleria Island was subjected to 140 enemy air raids and nine assaults of anti-Axis war vessels during the one month period following May 9, but the strong Italian naval defense corps succeeded in shooting down 116 enemy planes and inflicting serious damage to two of the enemy warships, it was announced by the Italian High Command on Wednesday, according to a Rome dispatch to the Asahi.

An enemy plane dropped a message on Tuesday, warning the inhabitants of the Island to surrender by 6 p.m. but the Italian forces flatly rejected the impertinent enemy bluff, and mobilizing every man on the Island, the armed forces and the civilians courageously fought side-by-side and continued to repulse the enemy assaults.

Meanwhile, at Lampedusa Island, which the anti-Axis forces have completely encircled, the Italian forces are gallantly continuing bitter retaliation.

Soong Reports Defeat

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—President Roosevelt attended the Pacific Military Conference on Tuesday and discussed the present war situation with representatives of various anti-Axis countries. At the parley, the Chungking representative Dr. T. V. Soong reported the details of the spectacular Japanese operations in Hunan Province.

DR. FURUYA REVEALS AMERICAN METHODS

Says Past U.S. Actions in War and Peace Show Up Inherent Hypocrisy

Ruthlessly stripping off the mask of hypocrisy from the face of American high-sounding propaganda and revealing the inhuman and imperialistic designs that lie beneath it, Dr. Yoshisada Furuya of the Kansei Gakuin, in his article in the Mainichi, laid the question of American methods on the operating table and methodically ripped it open with the keen mace of his scholarly mind.

His contribution is as follows:

American hypocrisy has been most clearly brought to light by the wars the United States has been engaged in as well as by its diplomacy. The War of Independence was nothing more than the manifestation of a treacherous scheme against Britain, America's motherland, for the evasion of tax payment. The American Civil War was highly praised as a war for the liberation of slaves, but the basic cause which spurred the North Americans to take up arms against South America was the crushing of trade interest, the former advocating protective trade and the latter free trade. As to the war against Mexico it was a clear testimony to the sinister American ambition of annexing the Mexican territory, Texas. In later years the Spanish-American War which is commonly known as "the war without a cause" disclosed the American territorial ambition, though the United States shamelessly boosted the war as one for the protection of the American States.

America's participation in the last World War was due to the desire to secure the war debts which the Allied Nations owed to America as well as to its swelling ambition to glean the profits of final victory. America had waited long before she finally joined the war to make sure which way the wind was blowing. In joining the war America cloaked its ambition with high-sounding words of democracy and freedom of ocean.

Now playing a main role in the present World War, America's hypocrisy was highlighted before the eyes of the world. Advocating democracy, America is supporting the Soviet Union, the exponent of Communism while loudly shouting for the downfall of Hitler and fascism it is unreservedly adopting the despotism unlimitedly exercised by President Roosevelt. America blamed Japan as having launched a surprise attack while utterly ignoring its own unlawful conduct in abrogating the treaty, in freezing assets, in economically blockading Japan, and in giving material aid to Chungking. America while rebuking Japan as invader, has unscrupulously invaded Iceland and North Africa, and is now preparing itself to plunder Kamchatka. America who refused to recognize the National Government of China in Nanking is openly supporting the rebel French government in North Africa.

The American History of diplomacy is abundant with evidences of hypocrisy in manipulating the world affairs. Commodore Perry was not a benefactor who hastened the opening of Japan to foreign intercourse, but it is apparent that he harbored sinister ambition against Japan. Through the Treaty of Portsmouth following the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, America ostensibly acted as a sympathizer of Japan but in reality attempted to pave the way for its ambition in Manchuria. The suggestion of joint administration of the South Manchuria Railway by Edward Henry Harriman and the proposal for the neutralization of railways in Manchuria fully attested to the American machination in Manchuria. The much-propagated Open Door policy in China and equality of opportunities in trade sounded grand and most justifiable, however they were nothing more than the true translation of America's design to secure its position in China. While espousing equality of opportunities America nonchalantly contradicted its principle by maintaining strict racial discrimination aganist the Japanese and Chinese.

Through the London Disarmament Conference America schemed to reduce Japan's national strength by enforcing the most unlawful ratio of naval armament, thus machinating to acquire superior position in the world without resorting to arms. America deluded the world by advertising the same Conference as an adequate measure to reestablish the degenerated economic condition prevailing throughout the world after the First World War, and to secure and guarantee world peace as well. Nine Power Pact and the Peace Treaty were manipulated by America for her own interest and security.

By insidious maneuvers America annexed Hawaii and Cuba and assisted Panama to establish its independency while reducing the Dominican and Haitian Republics to protectorates. The Central and South American Continent was turned into a theater for America to stage innumerous scenes of armed power, invasion, instigation, disturbance and interference.

America by sending out missionaries and by establishing schools, hospitals and libraries propagated the American culture in China, thus implanting antagonism toward Japan in the minds of the Chinese youths. The Americans are not merely inconsistent and contradictory but are most unscrupulous hypocrites.

Thai Premier Made Gendarmerie Head To Bolster Command

Domei

BANGKOK, June 10.—In order to further strengthen and unify his command of the Thai army, Field Marshal and concurrently Premier P. Phibun Songkhram was given command of the Gendarmerie, it was disclosed today. Command of the Gendarmerie was placed in the hands of the Field Marshal on June 2 through a revision of the 1934 Defense Ministry decree. Heretofore, the Director of the Gendarmerie Bureau of the Defense Ministry was in command of the Gendarmerie but under the revised decree, the highest commander of the Thai army shall be its commander during wartime, it was said.

KYOTO ENGINEER INVENTS INSULATOR OF GREAT USE

New Product Which Is Easily Processed Is Essential for Communication Lines

A high-frequency insulator considered very essential for communication lines has been invented by Chiyori Kajisaki, engineer of the Ceramics Research Institute in Kyoto, of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The new product, which is the fruit of three years of intensive research and which has been named "Organic Ceramics" by its inventor, is obtained by uniting by a scientific process organic and inorganic materials, and heating them to an appropriate temperature. It resembles sterols resin.

The new product is not only free from the defects of both organic and inorganic materials as insulators, but can also be easily processed and shaped. Moreover, it possesses the special property of a low rate, dielectric power, which is most essential in a high-frequency insulator. Manufacture of the new product on an industrial scale will be undertaken in the near future.

CANADA HAS DEFENSE BODY

Formed to Combat Submarine Menace in St. Lawrence River

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 8.—A special defense organization has been formed as a defense and counter-offensive measure against Axis submarines lurking in St. Lawrence Bay and the estuaries of the St. Lawrence River, it was announced by Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in the House of Commons today, according to a report from Ottawa.

The new defense organization will plan every possible means of defense against the submarine menace, and special defense instruction will be given to civilians to prepare them to fight the enemy submarines and airplanes, the Canadian Prime Minister declared.

LAUREL SEEN IMPROVING

P.I. Interior Commissioner Shows Good Signs of Recovery

Domei

MANILA, June 10.—Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior, who was injured last week by a ruffian, is fast recovering, according to a communique issued by the Philippine Executive Commission at 11 a.m.

The communique read as follows: "Condition of Commissioner Laurel has been improving speedily, and he is well on his way to recovery."

British Won't Give Losses

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Approximately 16,000 British seamen aboard British merchantmen are reported to have been killed since the outbreak of the war but following the interpellation in the House of Commons today as to the authenticity of this figure, Noel Baker, Vice-Minister of Wartime Transport, refused to reveal the true statistics, according to a dispatch from London.

Germans in Sardinia

BERLIN.—German troops are now also stationed in Sardinia, according to a report appearing in the Berliner Nachtausgabe. The report also mentions the construction of strong and well-fortified defenses on this Italian island.

U.S. IS IN TIGHT SPOT OVER GOODS' DEARTH

Hoover Warns Food Shortage May Continue for 6 Years—Other Stocks Also Low

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—The "have" nation United States is gradually coming to feel the pinch of want with the unending development of war, and the authorities there are hard put to it to combat the severe shortages that have set in.

According to a report received here from New York, ex-President Herbert Hoover today at a mass meeting of the American Farmers' Association urged the necessity of recasting the food controls now being exercised in the United States in order to relieve the foodstuff shortage.

"This foodstuff shortage is expected to continue at least for four years and maybe for six. The heavy burden of the world food shortage will have to be borne by the farmers and consumers of North America," Hoover commented, inciting American farmers to redoubled efforts and hinting at a strengthening of the consumption control.

No Meat for New York

Governor Thomas Dewey, of New York, also published a report on the aggravating food situation in his state, saying: "The 13,000,000 people of the state of New York may be compelled to take to vegetable diet because meats are practically unavailable here."

Not only foodstuffs but other daily recessities also are apparently running low. The New York correspondent of the Aftontidningen reports as follows:

"The situation is so bad here that in the restaurants in New York you can't have more than one cup of coffee. Silk stockings are at a premium and they are unavailable unless you go to the black market for them. The streets have become quite deserted and private motorcars are seldom seen. Compared with the restaurants in London, the restaurants here are much better but there are no potatoes and housewives are having a difficult time."

MACARTHUR MEETS CURTIN

Holds Important Deliberations With Australian Premier

Domei

LISBON, June 9.—Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific General Douglas A. MacArthur arrived in Sydney on Tuesday from Melbourne by air, and held important deliberations with Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, it was reported from Sydney.

Although the details of the parley have not as yet been announced, it is believed that the meeting was forced to be held under pressure of the gravity of the war situation in the southwestern Pacific area.

A subsequent report from Lisbon relayed a dispatch from Melbourne which revealed that the anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced the meeting between General MacArthur and Prime Minister Curtin on the following day, and added that the details of the deliberations would be eventually made known.

P.I. POST OFFICES OPEN

6 More Started to Bring Total Number to 285

Domei

MANILA, June 10.—The Communications Bureau today announced the opening of six new post offices in the islands for handling general postal services as well as postal savings and exchanges.

The total number of post offices within the islands, including the new six offices now aggregate 285.

The new six post offices have been opened at San Guintin (Pangasinan), Umingan Roales (Pengasinan), Victoria (Tarlac), Pyzorrubio (Pangasinan) and Dabican (Camarines Norte).

Major Prince Asaka Enters Air School

(Continued from Page 1)

surely inspire the officers and men of the Army Air Corps and of the youths who are going to serve the nation through aviation.

"We, who are concerned with the training of Army pilots, hereby pledge ourselves to do our best in carrying out our duties, thereby to follow the example graciously set by His Imperial Highness."

German Mothers Decorated

BERLIN.—About 5,000,000 German mothers in the Reich and abroad have received the Mothers' Cross of Honor during the last four years, it was revealed here.

Music Is Composed For Poem Dedicated To Heroes of Bataan

Domei

MANILA, June 10.—A Japanese waka (poem) dedicated to the Japanese heroes who sacrificed their lives in the Bataan-Corregidor campaign which was written by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines at the time, has been set to music by the well-known Filipino composer, Felipe de Leon. To celebrate its completion, a tea party will be held at the Manila Hotel on the 12th of this month under the auspices of the Press Section of the Japanese Army in the Philippines. A recording of the music will be made and presented soon to Lieutenant-General Homma.

ELECTRIC POWER WORKERS GIVEN MERIT CERTIFICATES

Those Who Have Made Notable Contributions Honored at Ceremony Held Thursday

With the completion of the work of unifying electric power under state control, a ceremony to award certificates of merit to those who have made notable contributions in the electric power field was held Thursday morning at the Imperial Hotel in the presence of Communications Minister Ken Terashima, and President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki.

At the ceremony, certificates of merits were presented to Yoshizo Ikeo, President of the Nippon Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company, and 69 others for distinctive services in management and to Kiichiro Ishii, of the Taiwan Electric Power Company and 10 others for new inventions.

Among those recognized were world-famed inventors such as Yasujiro Niwa of the Nippon Electric Company who perfected a new device for the transmission of photographs, Teizo Isshiki of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company who succeeded in inventing a safety device against lightning and Kitsuzo Fuha who has made wide contributions in the perfection of the incandescent lamp.

First French Regiment

PARIS, June 7.—The local press noted with special interest the statement of Pierre Laval to the effect that a first regiment would be established in France. French papers are publishing details with regard to the first French regiment which is to have an initial strength of 3,000 men.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR 3-DAY SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

plan considered by the organization calls among others for the appointment of party managers who have seats in the House as floor managers during the session.

In the coming session, as in the past few sessions, there will be no interpellations formulated on the Prime Minister's Diet speech in the plenary sessions of either of the two Houses.

The sessions of the Budget and other committees in which both Houses will make a close examination of bills will be very lively affairs, the more so as there will be no discussion of the Prime Minister's Diet speech in full sessions.

The members of the House of Representatives who are alive to the importance of the budget bills are thinking of having Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Railway Minister and a great authority on national finance head the House Budget Committee.

By present indications, in addition to the budget committee the House will have three special committees dealing with the adjustment of enterprises, war-time food policy, and the extension of the term of office of prefectural assembly members, to make a minute examination of all the legislative bills to be laid by the Government before the coming Diet.

JUNG, CHANG GIVEN POSTS

Both Appointed New Members of Nanking Military Council

Domei

NANKING, June 10.—The National Government at today's session of the Supreme National Defense Council announced the appointment of Jung Chin and Chang Hsueh-ming as new members of the Military Council.

Mr. Chin formerly served as Chief of Staff for the late General Chang Tso-lin, while Mr. Chang, who is a younger brother of "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang, was formerly the Mayor of Tientsin.

Prizes Offered for Films

MADRID.—The Public Exhibitions Syndicate has offered 10 valuable prizes for the best Spanish films produced in the last 12 months. The prizes will be distributed at the Sample Fair in Barcelona by the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Insulin in Thailand

BANGKOK—The medical section of the Thailand Ministry of Health has succeeded in manufacturing an insulin from raw materials locally available. Treatment with this local medicine in combatting diabetes has proved successful, the Thai press reports.

ENGINEERS IN JAVA PRAISED FOR WORK

Reward for Making High-Voltage Insulators

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 9.—A letter of appreciation and monetary rewards were presented yesterday to engineers of the West Java Electric Company by the Japanese Administration in Java for overcoming great difficulties to manufacture successfully high-voltage insulators, fire-proof bricks and cokes thus contributing greatly to the progress of the electrical and general industries in Java.

Dutch authorities frequently attempted to manufacture cokes, high-voltage insulators, and fire-proof bricks prior to the outbreak of the current war of Greater East Asia but failed thereby making it necessary to import these indispensable articles.

Due to abundant raw materials in Java for manufacture of these articles, they will be produced in large quantities soon by the West Java Electric Company which is also engaged in the electrical industry.

Anti-Aircraft Guns Blast 281 Foe Craft

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Bismarck Group

8. Lae in New Guinea
9. Saramore in British New Guinea
10. Mimica in the former Dutch New Guinea
11. Dobo on Aru Island of Arafura Sea
12. Toaru on Kay Island of Arafura Sea
13. Samrakki on Tannibar Island of Arafura Sea
14. Amboina of Molucca Islands

Brazil's Medicine Shortage

BUENOS AIRES.—Pharmaceutical raw materials in Brazil have been placed under state control and in future may be sold only with the special permission of the economic mobilization office of the government, state reports from Rio de Janeiro.

Given New Posts

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs announced on Thursday that Gen Ito has been appointed Consul for Tsingtao and Hidesaburo Tominaga Vice-Consul for Dilli, Timor Island.

HIS MAJESTY SEES NEWEST WEAPONS

(Continued from Page 1)

firing guns in the compounds of the Imperial Palace. Not only the army officers concerned but also the operators of private companies which were directly engaged in the study and manufacture of these arms were allowed to be present as His Imperial Majesty made His inspection of new arms.

"Profound, indeed, is the thought of His Imperial Majesty, and the thought of this fills me with trepidation.

"In our condition under which air raids are things considered almost certain to come, to develop and strengthen air-defense arms is the most urgent thing for us to do in the defense of our land. Those who are responsible for the study and manufacture of these air defense arms and people who are concerned in the study and manufacture of all sorts of arms are sure to have the honor done them today impressed deeply on their minds, realize the weighty nature of their responsibilities, and do their best to meet the Imperial will."

Lighthouse Changes Name

LISBON.—The name of the most important lighthouse between Cape Inhaca and Ponta do Ouro on the coast of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique has been changed by the Portuguese Colonial Ministry from the English "Cockburn Fire" to the Portuguese "Fuego dos Portugueses" (Fire of the Portuguese).

Policy of Ramirez Disappoints F.D.R.

(Continued from Page 1)

matic policy in exchange for the recognition of the same Government.

In this connection, a Washington correspondent for the Daily Mail reports that the United States Government will refuse to recognize the new Argentine Regime unless it cuts off its diplomatic relations with the Axis countries and that the British Government will follow suit.

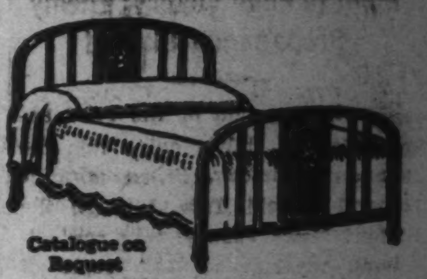
In the meantime, a London report quotes a Buenos Aires correspondent for the Daily Telegraph to have reported from Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, that the new Ramirez Regime will enforce military dictatorship in Argentina for at least two years to come.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE
SUMMER COURSES
will begin
JULY 5th
Regular staff teachers will be at
KARUIZAWA NIKKO
YOKOHAMA TOKYO
Early application is advised, as it is likely that available hours will soon be taken. All applications should be sent to the Tokyo main school.
日語文化學校 (Nichigo-Bunka Gakko)
SHOOL of JAPANESE LANGUAGE & CULTURE
3 of 9, Shiba Park, Shiba-ku Phone: Shiba (43) 3866

Olympic
GRILL
LUXURIOUS DINING-ROOM
HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE
VARIED AND DELICIOUS CUISINE

Tiffin ¥2.25
Supper .... ¥3.00—¥4.00
Our Stores are Closed on 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Every Month.
1, 2-CHOME, GINZA TEL. (56) 3522, 8440
Yokohama (Beside the Yoshida Bridge)—Tel. Chojamachi 6320, 5787

EUROPEAN
JAPANESE • CUISINE
CHINESE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD. SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr.



Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
1 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8369, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing.

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.
Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

"With Firmness We Fight, With Kindness We Build"

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUI & CO., LTD.)
Capital ¥300,449,500
Reserve Funds . . ¥244,286,148
(SEPT., 1942)

General Exporters and Importers, Insurance and Ship Agents, General Contractors, Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Sawmill Owners, Wharfingers, Investment and Finance, Acquisition and Retention of Securities and Real Properties.

Head Office: TOKYO, JAPAN

BRANCH OFFICES and REPRESENTATIVES:
HOME:
Otaru, Hakodate, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Maizuru, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Moji, Yawata, Wakamatsu, Miike, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Taihoku, Takao, Keijo, Fusan, Heijo, Seishin, Etc.
ABROAD:
Dairen, Chinchou, Antung, Newchwang, (Yingkow), Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Mutanchiang, Chamusu Peian, Tumen, Tientsin, Tatung, Taiyuan, Kalgan, Hohokoto, Paotow, Peking, Tsingtao, Haishow, Chefoo, Tsinan, Chuchow, Shanghai, Tapenghu, Nanking, Wuhu, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Haihow, Hanoi, Saigon, Manila Bacolod, Cebu, Davao, Sydney, Melbourne, Shonanto, Banjermasin, Macassar, Balikpapan, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Teheran, Alexandria, London, Casablanca, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Etc.
CORRESPONDENTS:
Berlin: Deutsche Mitsui Bussan Akitengesellschaft, Paris & Lyons: Societe Anonyme Francaise Bussan. Cape Town: Mitsui Bussan-South Africa-(Pty.) Ltd. Buenos Aires: Nambei Campanie de Importacion y Exportacion Sociedad Anonima, Rio de Janeiro, & San Paulo: Soc. Comercial Nippo Brasileira Ltda. Mexico: Y. Takada, Santiago, Chile. Soc. Comercial Chilena Oriental Ltd. La Paz, Bolivia: T. Yamamoto, Rome: Y. Isshiki.

HONGKONG ECONOMY IS SEEN STABILIZED

Healthy and Unshakable Structure Realized by Abolition of Old Dollar Currency

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

HONGKONG, June 9.—With the complete abolition of the Hongkong dollar currency, a new economic structure has been established in Hongkong under the watchful administration of Japan. The new economic structure is based on the Japanese yen currency, and it is bringing security and stabilization to the Hongkong economic world.

A new economic structure based on the Japanese military notes was established in the Hongkong district soon after its occupation by the Japanese Forces. The Hongkong dollar currency which had boasted supremacy in South China and in the South Sea regions with Hongkong as the center for the past hundred years was on the decline ever since the occupation of these regions by the Japanese Forces. And now it has been completely wiped out.

With the control of the taxation system, overseas trade, circulation of money and resources by the Government-General, the economic structure of Hongkong has entered a new stage centering around the control of the currency. The present establishment of a uniform currency is an epochal measure which has given security to the economy of Hongkong and a great step forward in consolidating the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Steps Taken by Japanese

The steps taken by the Military Administration toward establishing the economic structure centering around the currency in the face of great difficulties may be summed up as follows:

The recovery of Hongkong economy has its beginning in the financial problems of that region. In the past the enormous capital invested by Great Britain formed the kernel of Hongkong finance, and the city was being used as the base for an economic encroachment upon the Chinese continent with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as the headquarters. The value of the Hongkong dollar which had been playing its part as the weapon for the economic encroachment had been on the wane with the decline of British power in that region.

The Japanese authorities, taking into consideration the influence the sudden replacement of more than 200 million dollars of the circulating Hongkong currency with the yen might have on the general public, have been following the method of gradual switching. Fortunately, the general public's trust in military notes continued unabated, and the newly issued notes were circulated smoothly among the people, with the result that there occurred no confusion in the reorganization of the system of the supply and production of goods for the market. Thus the program for the establishment of a uniform currency was carried out smoothly.

Furthermore, the liquidation of the dollar capitals has been steadily realized without interruption, and the single standard of the military notes was established. Then, along with the change from the dollar to the military notes, a healthy recovery of the financial system has been planned. Also funds were advanced to the Chinese banks, while the other banks began repayment of cash deposits with the object of giving security to the lives of the citizens.

Enemy Assets Cleared

On the other hand the clearing of the assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and other enemy banks was carried out by the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan. Fifteen of the most reliable banks operated by Chinese were reopened, in consequence of which the money market in Hongkong is making steady progress.

With the occupation of Hongkong by the Japanese Forces, the yen currency was established as the fundamental money medium of the occupied area, but as a method of giving security to the lives of the people, the parallel use of the Hongkong dollar was recognized at an exchange rate of two to one. However, the blow received through the defeat of Great Britain made it difficult for the dollar currency to maintain its value, and weighted down by the enormous amount which had been issued before the war, its value was on a steady decline.

The military notes, on the other hand, in spite of the method of gradual replacement advocated by the Japanese authorities, daily increased in circulation and rapidly made their way into the hands of the general public, showing its soundness. For this reason the authorities decided to revise the value of the dollar to four to one against the Japanese yen, while at the same time it was decided to exchange the dollar notes for the yen military notes at the exchange houses. Thus the reliability of the yen military notes increased, so that it gained for itself an unshakable position not only as regards prices for general commodities but also in daily business transactions. On the other hand, as the Hongkong dollar lost its value as currency, it was driven completely out of the money market.

Harmful Effect Evident

Thus, as the speculators in Shanghai, Canton, and Amoy came to look down upon the Hongkong dollar, the harmful effect of its continued circulation became glaringly evident, so that, beginning June 1 of this year, its circulation was prohibited altogether.

In order to secure daily necessities in Hongkong, and also to facilitate the free exchange of goods, the Trade Control Ordinance was enacted some time ago which provided for the handling of all transactions between Hongkong and Japan Proper, North China, Central China, and South China by the members of the Hongkong Trade Union. However, the trade along the coast of South China was left free for all traders, eschewing all semblance of control, but even on this coastal trade an adjustment fee is to be levied so as to prevent harmful effects consequent upon an uncontrolled trade. Also in the matter of selling imported goods in the markets, an efficient system will be enforced with the guidance of the Japanese authorities.

Thus recently the reinstatement of Hongkong to the original status of a great trade center is becoming evident with the determination of a new policy for the reopening of trade between Hongkong and the other regions, and the establishment of the yen standard for ordinary money orders. Heretofore, permission from the central authorities was required for all remittances from Hongkong to the other regions with the exception of the trade between Hongkong and Amoy, and money orders less than five thousand yen, other than those relative to the foreign trade, which needed only permission from the authorities in the localities where the money order was drafted. However, in view of the development of a close trade relationship between Hongkong and Amoy, the regulation was revised so that money orders between Hongkong and Canton and Hainan Island, whether connected with overseas trade or not, will need only permission of the local authorities of where the exchange bills are drawn.

Trade With Other Regions

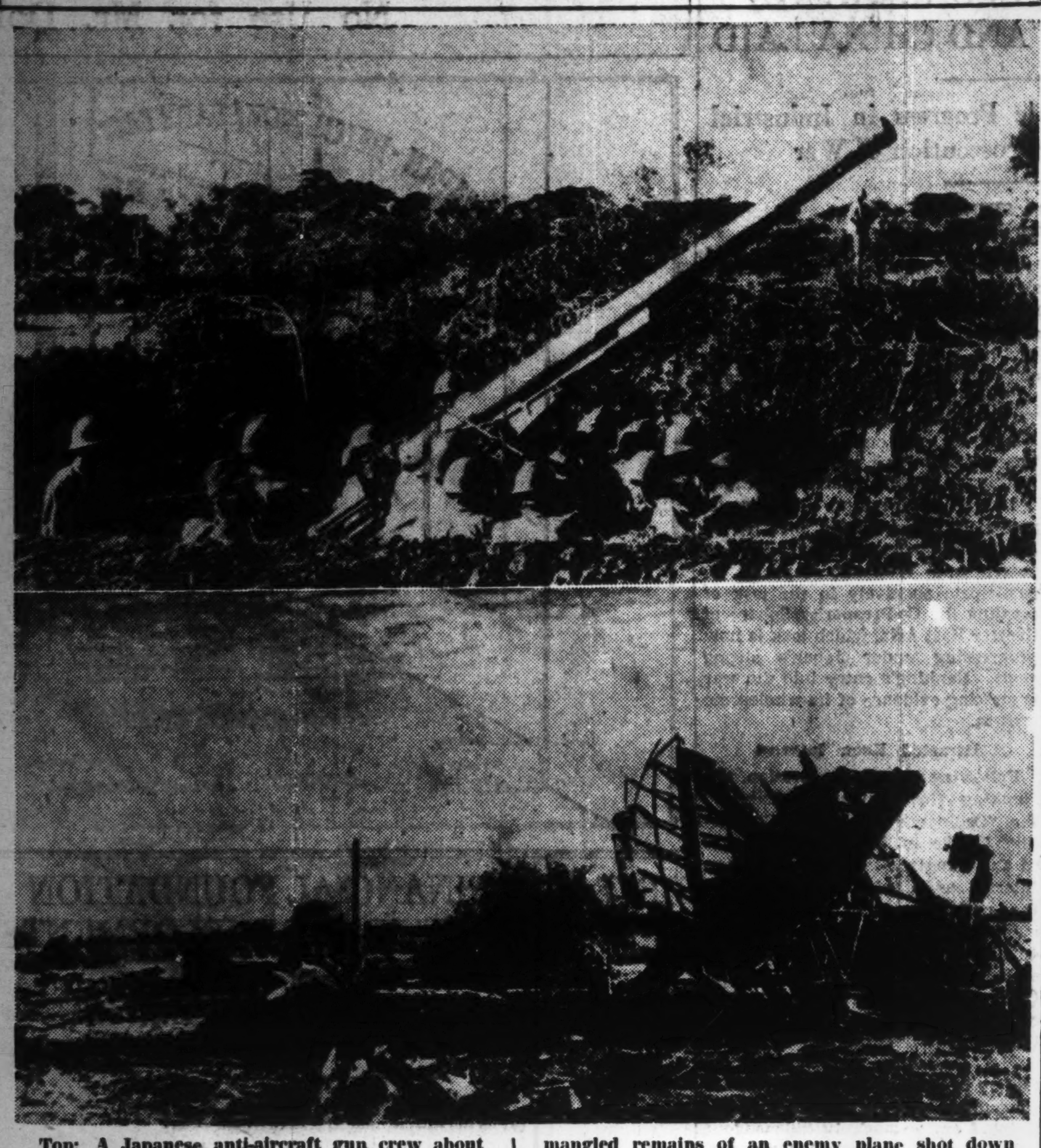
In regard to trade settlements between Hongkong and the other regions within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the trade with Shonan and the Philippine Islands will be settled by a special method while that with Thailand, French Indo-China and with North, Central, and South China will be settled according to the Tokyo Settlement Law.

Further, relative to trade with Thailand, French Indo-China, and the Chinese continent for which the Tokyo Settlement Law is employed, no exportation or importation without the bills of exchange is allowed except in special cases. And according to the letters of credit issued by the importing localities, the bills of exchange are drafted by the Japanese banks, the handling of these exchanges being done by the members of the Trade Union as a rule.

All these money orders are concentrated in the hands of the central authorities, and the balance of the exports and imports are adjusted by the authorities. However, in regard to the trade in which the drafting of exchange bills are attended with difficulties such as the trade in junks, a special permission is given for the trade without bills of exchange, thus eliminating confusions in the coastal trade, especially in the foodstuff exchange carried on between Hongkong and Canton.

Furthermore, the freight charges will be allowed to accumulate so that the money may be spent as usefully as possible. For instance, the exchange fund accumulated through the exportation of goods to foreign markets and to the neighboring districts is steadily being appropriated as the fund for the importation of necessary commodities for Hongkong. Thus the economic structure in Hongkong under the present decisive war can be said to have taken a great forward stride.

When the Guns Roar Into Action



Top: A Japanese anti-aircraft gun crew about to bring down an enemy plane. Bottom: The mangled remains of an enemy plane shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire. (Photos by courtesy of the War Ministry)

Navy Officer in Time Day Rally Avers Victory Hinges on Correct Use of Time

All Japan observed its 24th Time Day on Thursday with the firm resolve to make every future second count for the attainment of victory.

The value and significance of time was explained to the nation's younger generation during a special broadcast in the morning, while in Tokyo, the city and prefecture, chamber of commerce as well as city and prefectural branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association sponsored various movements encouraging the local populace to make maximum use of time and strengthen their wartime living.

On the other hand, approximately 300 members of the local Watch Dealers' Association visited the busy shopping recreational centers of Shinjuku, Asakusa and Ginza to adjust the time pieces of each passerby to the correct hour.

Thousands of city bus and street car employees appeared for work in the true spirit of the occasion with Time Day badges on their lapels, while each passenger was entitled to a helpful statement on the value of time with the usual service.

In the evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Goro Takase of the Navy Press Section delivered a stirring address at the Hibiya Public Hall Time Day rally in which he stressed that a second in wartime may determine a hundred years peace and our absolute victory will hinge on the most advantageous use of time.

Other speakers included Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Noboru Tanikawa, Chief of the City Wartime Living Bureau, and Count Hirotaro Hayashi, Chairman of the Seikatsu Kaizen Chuo-kai.

Matsumoto Chosen Adviser to Cabinet; Is Coal Control Head

Kenjiro Matsumoto, President of the Coal Control Association, has been appointed adviser to the Cabinet, it was officially announced on Wednesday. It is recalled that in March of this year, the Government in order to strengthen the nation's fighting power, organized a system of Cabinet advisers appointing seven leading subjects among whom was Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, former Foreign Minister. With the appointment of Mr. Matsumoto, the number of advisers to the Cabinet has now become eight.

MANCHOU WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PROMOTIONS

Lieutenant-General Lu Heng Appointed Commander of Seventh War District

Domei

HSINKING, June 9.—The Manchoukuo War Ministry today announced the promotions and changes of high military officers wherein Lieutenant-General Lu Heng, Commander of the Third Army District, has been appointed new Commander of the Seventh War District, while Lieutenant-General Chao Chinhang, Commander of the Imperial Guard, has succeeded Lieutenant-General Lu as new Commander of the Third Army District. Lieutenant-General Yang Chen-kai has been appointed Commander of the Imperial Guard succeeding Lieutenant-General Chao, while Major-General Tetsuichi Hirakawa, chief of the Bureau of Military Administration of the War Ministry, was promoted to the Commander of the First Division, and Major-General Isamu Akiyama, Chief of the Bureau of the Military Education, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Military Administration.

Major-General Sakichi Ishii, Chief Instructor of the Military Academy, was promoted to the post of Chief of the Bureau of the Military Education, while Major-General Hisao Date has succeeded Major-General Ishii as Chief Instructor of the Military Academy.

WIFE LEAVES 20 CHILDREN

Walks Out on Her Husband; Wants to Work

BUENOS AIRES.—After 20 years of married life Mrs. Raoul Manesis, wife of a Rio de Janeiro baker, has left her home, husband and 20 children.

While Mr. Manesis has filed a complaint with the authorities about his wife's disloyalty, Mrs. Manesis told inquisitive reporters that she just wants to work awhile for herself.

RAMOS RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING PEACE

Ex-Colonel in P.I. Army Giving Good Account of Himself in Constabulary Post

By HIROMU IIMURA

The task of maintaining peace and order throughout the Philippines is of vital importance and men of wide experience, training and ability must be chosen to direct the various law enforcement agencies.

In Alberto Ramos, assistant director and executive officer of the Constabulary, a former colonel, the new administration has found a man on whose shoulders can be placed the burden of helping direct the activities of the newly-created law enforcement agency for Colonel Ramos, who is 50-years old, has more than ample experience in police work.

Mr. Ramos is well-liked by both his superiors and subordinates. Calm and reserved, he works diligently and is calm even in the most trying pinches. Widely experienced he has worked in various positions connected with the maintenance of peace and order for almost three decades.

A short man, barely 5 feet 2 inches tall, Colonel Ramos always keeps his good humor and seldom voices a harsh word. With seven children, six of whom are boys and one girl, he is a home lover.

Born in Gubat, Sorsogon, on November 21, 1891, he entered the former Philippine Constabulary Academy in Baguio after his graduation from the former Manila High School in 1915. He was commissioned third lieutenant in the former Philippine Constabulary in December 16, 1915. From then on, his promotion was fast. He was appointed colonel before the outbreak of the current war.

He served in various provinces in Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, and the Visayas. He was former superintendent of the intelligence division of the Philippine Constabulary. He was also detailed to the former Department of the Interior as assistant police commissioner.

Upon the surrender of the Fil-American forces in Bataan on April 9, 1942, he was taken to the internment camp at O'Donnell, Tarlac, with other prisoners of war and released on July 2, 1942.

On November 1, 1942, he was appointed assistant chief of the Division of Prisons, Pardon and Parole. When the Division of Public Order was created last January, Director Ramos was transferred to the Department of Interior and appointed chief of the Division. He was named to his present post as assistant director and executive officer of the Constabulary on April 12 of this year.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT ECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel Ginza (57) 1565
REAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

Premier Tojo Hails Italians In His Message

(Continued from Page 1)

stroke by a furious Italian counter-offensive."

As is clear from this statement, the people of Italy actually show no loss of spirit from the disadvantageous turn of events in the past. The situation confronting Italy does not allow any optimism, but the worse the situation becomes the stronger will become the will of Premier Mussolini and the Italian people to fight for the defense of the fatherland until the last drop of blood is gone.

The magnificent fighting of the Italian people under the recently intensified bombings carried out by America and Britain and the courageous and effective operations of the forces guarding Pantellaria and Lampedusa, the advance posts of Italian defense, show clearly the Italian people's surging will to fight.

Jews Honor Churchill

LISBON.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been presented with the Hebraic Medal by the Committee of the Jewish Order of Freemasons in the United States, according to a New York dispatch. This is the highest distinction American Jewry can confer for "special services."

Kansai Notes

The wedding of Carlos R. Santillan, local Argentine Consul, and Miss Elisabet Hodanek took place Tuesday afternoon at the bridegroom's residence at Shioya, near Kobe. Relatives and close friends of the newly wed couple attended.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of values
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

日本語研究權威書
BOOKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU
MASTER JAPANESE
By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI
COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR
The most thorough publication for the study of Japanese. Best Volume for the beginner as well as the advanced student. Used as textbook in schools in Japan and in universities abroad.
A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.
9 X 6 inches, 538 Pages—Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9X6 inches, 300 Pages—Price, ¥6.00 (In Japan)
JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set (1000 Pages) Yen 22.00 (In Japan) 9X6 inches
THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
620 Pages 9 X 6 inches Yen 7.00 (In Japan)
An Easy Method to Learn "KANJI"
COMPLETE SET OF
CHINESE JAPANESE CHARACTERS
Containing 7,000 compound words used in modern Japanese.
Price of the set, in Japan, ¥12.00
ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 X 6 inches) Pages 500 Yen 5.00
DICTIONNAIRE FRANCAIS-JAPONAIS
POUR LA CONVERSATION
550 pages, 15 X 11 centimetres—Prix (au Japon) ¥7.00
CORSO COMPLETO DELLA
GRAMMATICA DELLA LINGUA GIAPPONESE
(Edizione Italiana)
22 X 15 cm.—Pag 600—Yen 15—Su carta di lusso Yen 18
SOLD BY THE PUBLISHER
O. VACCARI, Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO
AND
MARUZEN CO., LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
KYO BUN KWAN Ginza, Tokyo
MITSUKOSHI LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
YOSHIKAWA BOOKSTORE Bentendori, Yokohama
FRENCH BOOKSTORE Hotel de Pekin, Peking
LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE Avenue Joffre—Shanghai
LIBRAIRIE G. TAUPIN & Cie Hanoi
ALBERT PORTAIL Saigon
IMPRIMERIE D'EXTREME ORIENT Hanoi

NIPPON DRAMA IN SOFIA

Minister Yamaji Impressed; Donates 20,000 Lewa

SOFIA.—The Japanese drama "Japanese Honor," depicting the life of a samurai, was produced in the port of Varna for the first time.

Among those present was the Japanese Minister in Sofia, Akira Yamaji, who was so pleased with the production that he made a donation of 20,000 lewa to the social relief fund of actors in Varna.

Finds Old Treasure

COPENHAGEN.—An earthenware jug containing silver and bronze ornaments of apparel such as clasps, rings, bangles and hair-pins which are supposed to date from the second century B.C. has been discovered by a Danish farmer on his land at Gjoelstrup near Jutland.

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA, HYOGO-KEN
In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line
ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 „ „
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 „ „
Double „ „	¥ 12.00 „ „

MEALS

Breakfast	¥1.00
Luncheon	¥2.50
Dinner	¥3.00

Takarazuka
Takarazuka Minami-guchi
Nishinomiya Kitaguchi
Kobe Sannomiya Terminal
Osaka Umeda Terminal
Imazu

Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited.
Established 1880
Reserve Fund ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi
Baron K. Iwasaki
K. Kodama
J. Okada
G. Kishinami
K. Itoh
S. Asada
Baron I. Morimura
T. Okubo
Viscount H. Kano
T. Ohmura
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Buruhei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax
According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted
EFFICIENT lady steno-typist. English and Japanese spoken, part or full times. Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
MIDDLE-AGED European woman desires position with foreign family as housekeeper or other domestic worker. Apply Box 737, Nippon Times, Yokohama.
WANTED position by Japanese man as interpreter, stenography (Gregg) and typewriting, urgently in Kobe, Tokyo, Yokohama or overseas, preferably in foreign firm or office. Kindly write to Box 1525, Nippon Times, Osaka.

For Rent, Rural
KARUIZAWA. Good foreign-style house, No. 1372, near Mampei Hotel, central location, 1st floor 4 rooms, 2nd floor 4 rooms, all conveniences, servant quarters. Apply Tel. Akasaka 48-1603, Tokyo.
KARUIZAWA. Near Machi, good foreign-style house, six rooms, ¥700 for season. Apply Box 728, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted
GOOD home wanted for fine watch dog, male. Apply Box 729, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

For Sale
FOUR new highly-designed drawing-room easy chairs, set ¥600. Call Sunday, no dealers. Schwersenz, 3/6 Kasumigaoka-cho, near Nihon Seinenkan, Yotsuya-ku (German).
GOLF: Used sets, Bobby Jones and others. Also sets for ladies. Box 78, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Professional Notices
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥5, Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General
BEAUTY PARLOR
PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Manda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4383.
TYPEWRITERS
J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewritings in English and Japanese.
INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901. Japanese typewriter. Also accessories 1588. New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
E. W. AMANO, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. T. AMANO, A.B., M.D.,
Women's and Children's Disease
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 4 p.m.
(PHONE: 48-[illegible])

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai [illegible]
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room......... [illegible]
E.P. Room with bath [illegible]

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer; ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943

The New World Order

Within the past few days the whole world, including the Anglo-American nations, has witnessed an almost spontaneous reaffirmation by leaders of the Axis Powers of their ever-increasing faith in the ultimate, inevitable, and decisive victory in the current global war. This almost simultaneous reassertion of their renewed confidence in their own united strength and unswerving determination to prosecute the war to its successful termination should serve everyone as a source of inspiration and a hope for a better future, for the Axis victory will necessarily mean a successful construction of a New Europe and a New World Order in which all free nations liberated completely from the cruel yoke of Anglo-American plutocracy will each enjoy its rightful place under the sun.

Speaking before a National Socialists mass meeting which was held in the Sportpalast in Berlin last Saturday, Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels reminded most convincingly his enthusiastic audience of tens of thousands that "all the aces for a truly decisive victory" are now in the hands of Germany and her invincible Axis allies. He emphatically reassured his people that all measures have been directed at the continuance of war under all circumstances until the final and decisive victory has been won and the Axis war aims have been translated into reality. Dr. Goebbels declared:

"That is the unalterable principle and aim of our entire conduct of this war. Under no circumstances will any situation be permitted to arise which might prevent us from remaining on top at the last decisive quarter hour. The struggle will end in our victory. Our enemies do not want to believe that; we shall render the proof."

The Reich Minister further reassured his audience that "this war is the greatest historical chance for the German nation" which "will prove to be worthy of its mission." It is indeed a pleasure and truly refreshing to note that Dr. Goebbels' reassurances and inspiring assertions are based on the actual state of affairs in Germany and throughout Europe, and that his declared goal of the current titanic struggle is the creation of a New Europe and a New World Order through all-out collaboration of all the nations of Europe. The Reich Minister continued:

"Almost all European nations are working for our victory. They will enjoy with us the fruits of our common struggle and work. After victory our continent will form a powerful, continental community composed of free nations. Only thus will Europe be able to exist, otherwise it would fall victim to anarchy and Bolshevism."

No less noteworthy reaffirmation of the iron will to defeat the enemies of humanity and the indomitable determination to construct a New Europe in which every nation, great and small, will enjoy each its proper place was sounded by M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, in his nation-wide radio speech last Saturday. No doubt the daring French leader is fully convinced that the only way out for France to secure "a suitable position in the world and in the Europe of tomorrow" is through an all-out collaboration with the Axis Powers. Accordingly, he will leave no stone unturned in order to promote and maintain "good and friendly relations with Germany and Italy" despite the untenable schemes and sinister activities of the rival henchmen of America and Britain, namely, Generals Giraud and De Gaulle. The French Premier endorsed whole-heartedly the conviction of the Reich Minister that in order to be able to exist at all the entire European continent will have to be re-created in such a way that a harmonious collaboration of all free nations would be made possible in their common Lebensraum.

The aforementioned speeches add a timely significance to a recent address by Signor Bastianini, the Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, before the Italian Senate Commission for Foreign Affairs. Vigorously denouncing the British and American policy of persistent economic aggression since the close of the last World War as the greatest single contributing factor to the outbreak of the current global struggle, Signor Bastianini called the attention of the Anglo-American plutocrats to the immovable determination of all the Axis nations to eliminate once and for all their century-old policy of exploitation, discrimination, and monopoly and thereby to insure lasting world peace and the natural, healthy progress of civilization.

"It is practically useless to promise the people liberty and then take away from them the most important need of livelihood. Political international liberty and economic international liberty must be attained at one and the same time in order to insure lasting peace to the world. This is the demand of the decision which was taken by the Duce and the Fuehrer," declared Signor Bastianini.

The Italian Undersecretary further elucidated that Premier Mussolini and M. Laval had reaffirmed their common desire not "to see France humiliated or destroyed." On the contrary they are in a perfect accord as to the course France must take in the midst of the extremely complicated world. It is their seasoned opinion that France should make necessary sacrifices in order to crush the United States and Britain and to build a New Order in Europe, thereby enabling the French nation to regain its unified political independence, economic and social security, and moral and cultural integrity as an indispensable member not only of a New European family of nations but also of a New World Order.

It goes without saying that all the aforementioned reaffirmations and reassertions of the German, Italian and French leaders are really identical with Japan's immutable stand on the selfsame issues. This identity of their aims and purposes, it should be remembered, is by no means a mere coincidence or a result attained overnight. On the contrary, this commonness and mutuality of their stand on the now rapidly evolving New Order both in East Asia and in Europe, which will ultimately merge into a New World Order, should be considered as a logical consequence of a long series of historical inevitabilities.

It is a matter of record that a long time before the present world upheaval broke out, Japan, Germany and Italy had been confronted with an unavoidable decision as a result of the Anglo-American policy of economic aggression in its most cruel, most destructive form. Confronted with the dismal plight threatening their national existence, these "have-not" nations were compelled either to capitulate to the ever-mounting antagonistic forces which, if left to assert themselves, were bound, to bring about political and economic disintegration and cultural mummification, or else to fight their way out of the ruinous abyss created by the Anglo-American despots.

The current global war, therefore, is in the true sense of the term a fight for the extermination of the deep-rooted evil forces that have been primarily responsible for an untold repetition of man's inhumanity to man. It is a matter of genuine gratification and inspiration to observe that the unity of the aims and purposes of the Axis Powers is being strengthened as their common crusade against the common enemies of mankind makes a steady progress.

As the guiding principles of the New Order in East Asia emanate from the great principle of "Hakko Ichiu" which views the whole world as one household in which every individual, regardless of creed or color, and every nation, great and small, may be able to enjoy each its proper and just place in economic, political, social, as well as cultural fields, so the New Order in Europe is likewise guided by similar principles. The Axis leaders have made the fact amply clear by their utterances and by their post-war reconstruction programs.

The aforementioned facts leave no room for wonder at the utter lack of unity in the war aims and purposes of the anti-Axis alignment of Powers. In fact the fratricidal melodrama now being staged in French North Africa is but the natural consequence of the unnatural relations among the nations "co-operating" out of temporary expediency with divergent interests wholly incompatible with each other. One can rest assured that sooner or later the anti-Axis camp is bound to take its hat off before the greatest teamwork of the most dynamic combination of Powers in the annals of mankind.

A Year Ago Today

June 11, 1942

Spirited Japanese outflanking operations against Chinese Communist forces are now in full swing in the mountainous region of the Tahsing range.

• • •

The Japanese Forces in Chekiang Province succeeded in passing through the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, after capturing Changshan. A unit which had attacked Chuchow from the northern bank of the Chu River today fought its way in several columns to the border of the two provinces. They started out from the line of Nanshan, 20 kilometers southwest of Changshan.

BASIS FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA LAID

Nanking Makes Considerable Progress in Industrial Field to Assist in Prosecution of War

By SEIZABURO SHINOBU
(From the Chuo Koron)

Trade is the most faithful barometer of national economic development. It also reveals two fundamental facts. First, that at the early stage of the China affair, China's economic fabric was founded almost entirely on light industries. Second, that Japan's economic relations with China also centered around light industries. With these facts as the background, I propose to clarify the significance which the past China problem has to Japan who is fighting the War of Greater East Asia and the China affair.

Industrialization of China: The free trade principle of the 1870's which flooded the Chinese market with Manchester goods and the imperialism of the 1880's which threatened a territorial dismemberment of the hoary country shocked her out from her lethargy and brought home to her the necessity for the industrialization of the country as a preventive against being turned into colonies.

Made Remarkable Strides

As the result, the industrialization of China was initiated by the bureaucrats of the Manchu dynasty around 1890. Although the undertaking met with a variety of impediments in the way of domestic economic irregularities and the pressure of international capital, it made remarkable strides, spurred by the first European War boom, and eventually fulfilled the historic mission of building up independent national capital. This achievement is attested by the presence, as at 1933, of 2,435 factories recognized under the factory law, with an aggregate capital of 406,870,000 yuan and 500,000 operatives. (The factory law is applicable to plants outside the concessions and calls for the employment of a minimum of 30 operatives per plant.) These figures are by no means large in comparison with our own. Nevertheless, these factories are the pillar of independent national capital.

Substance of Chinese National Capital: The Chinese national capital is represented by the spinning industry, as is clear from the fact that it absorbs 34 per cent of the total funds in China and employs 32 per cent of the total number of factory hands in the country. The growth of the spinning industry's capital is synonymous with the expansion of the Chinese national capital as a whole. The spinning industry's capital is of the greatest importance to China's national finance and constitutes the nucleus of racial problems. The crisis facing the spinning industry in and around 1930 at once endangered national finance itself. When the crisis was surmounted and national capital was reorganized, the spinning industry played a propellent role in the centralization of power by the Kuomintang and in bringing about unity between the government and capital.

New Phase of China Problem: While Japan's economic position in China rested on light industries and while, similarly, China's national economic unification was being hastened by capital backed by light industries, the Anglo-American nations were strengthening their capitalistic influence to obstruct China's economic construction. This complicated situation willy-nilly drove Japan and China to a mutual conflict.

Improvements Introduced

Since the outbreak of the China affair, however, domestic conditions both in Japan and China have changed, while improvements have been introduced in their mutual relations. The most conspicuous of the changes is the strengthening of Japan's economic structure or, more exactly, her rapid shift to heavy industries. In order to build up an autarchic sphere in Asia as a prerequisite to achieving highly efficient heavy industries, Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia. What is the effect of these changes on the China problem? What contribution do they offer to the solution of the problem? To discuss these questions, I must touch on the recent retrocession of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, which moves have opened a new phase in Sino-Japanese relations.

Concessions retrocession and extraterritoriality abolition: Of all the numerous rights and interests ceded by China to foreign Powers, the most outstanding are the foreign concessions. Established in principal cities which are China's vital trade and communication centers, these concessions each looked like a country within a country. They were an unmistakable manifestation of the powers' formulae for aggression against China. Small wonder, therefore, that concessions recovery, along with the restoration of customs autonomy and the abolition of extraterritoriality, was among China's foremost demands throughout her struggle for national unification.

The fact that this long-standing demand has been fulfilled satisfactorily is in itself highly significant. The significance is greater when it is remembered that this long-cherished aspiration of China's has been realized by Japan's decision and China's ability when the two countries are putting up a common front in the War of Greater East Asia.

Progress of our China Policy: Three years have passed since the National Government of China returned to Nanking. Under its guidance, China during that period has accumulated sufficient political power and economic capacity to participate positively in the task of creating the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, which task is now progressing under Japan's strong aegis. Nanking's entry into the war is striking evidence of its wholesome growth.

Attracted Keen Interest

Following its war declaration, the Nanking Government promulgated the "Ordinance Governing Commodity Traffic in the Lower Reaches of the Yangtze." It attracted keen interest as proof that China with the national capital at her command had perfected a structure to enable her participation in the work of building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and as indicating the method of her cooperation in that undertaking.

The Ordinance, which may be said to be a program of the policies formulated and to be pursued by China from an entirely independent standpoint, is a definite step forward toward new Sino-Japanese economic collaboration such as was emphasized at the meeting of the Japan-China Economic Council on March 29 by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, who said: "The primary consideration is to keep in step with the autonomous development of China" and that "the day is past when one with interests in China could do things as one pleased. It is time that Japanese interests in China collaborated with the people of China for economic development on the basis of mutual existence and well-being."

Past China Problem: If the past China problem looked like a half-solved riddle to us, it was partly because the similarity and the consequent mutually exclusive nature of Japan's and China's economies stood in the way of real economic collaboration. To put it more definitely, Japan whose economic position in China was backed by light industries, and China whose national capital grew through the promotion of light industries, were ordained to elbow each other aside. This created in the minds of some people in China that Japan was an obstacle to her national unification, ultimately resulting in anti-Japanese education and a country-wide anti-Japanese boycott.

Britain and the United States swam cleverly to the current of the national unification movement. Perceiving themselves powerless before the onslaught of the surging resurgence of nationalism, they changed to a policy of making a show of giving up their privileges while trying covertly to shackle the Chinese government and people by credits and loans. The Anglo-American financial accommodations to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, vaunted as their "new" China policy, were nothing more than a mask for their imperialistic domination of China. But this "new" Anglo-American China policy, deftly pursued through the invisible network of capital, served to appease the Chinese.

Seriously Hindered

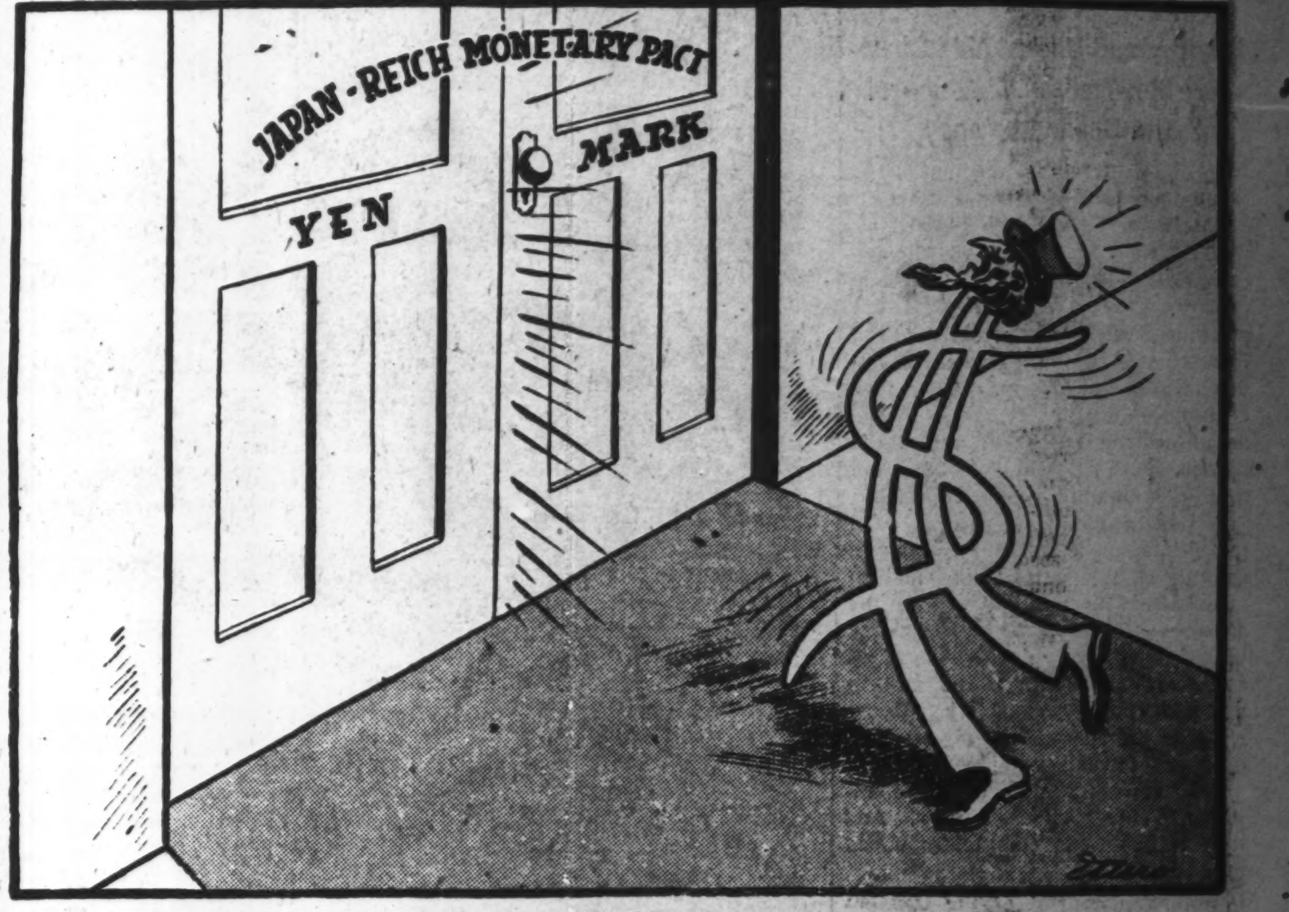
On the other hand, Japan, with her economy both in China and at home resting on light industries which necessitated subservience to the United States and Britain, was compelled to bear the brunt of the national unification movement. Not only so, but she was seriously hindered from inaugurating an autonomous China policy.

All this has changed. Anglo-American imperialism has been driven completely away from East Asia and Japan, while speeding up the establishment of a solid economic structure, has amassed strength.

Future China Problem: The perfection of a high degree defense State and the bolstering of economic strength are the supreme task imposed on the Japanese people. By bolstering her national economy, Japan can win through the War of Greater East Asia, free herself from the bondage of Anglo-American imperialism and secure the strength required to liberate the rest of the East Asiatic peoples from the same bondage. The repeated declarations by Prime Minister Tojo for the emancipation of the East Asiatic races may be taken as an expression of the conviction that Japan is fostering such strength.

For Japan to perfect a water-tight economic setup and thereby secure this ability is, I think, the key to the solution of the China-problem. Only then can she free the Chinese from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism, enable them to live an autonomous life of contentment and induce them to cooperate wholeheartedly in the task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this way, the foundation of a sphere of autonomous existence for the peoples of East Asia—the avowed goal of the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere—can be laid on a firm basis.

No Use for Mr. Dollar



BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL FOUNDATION ROCKED BY WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Reform Movement of 1931 Was Mainly Responsible for Plunging England Into Present Predicament

By KENZO OSHIMA
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-Shi)

Part II

As the British financial difficulty today had its origin in the first World War, it is necessary to explain to some extent the account of the financial reform of 1931, the most important contributory event leading up to the present predicament.

The bane of the British finance may be summarized in the following three points:

(1) Since the amount of government bonds leaped to more than £7,000,000,000 as the result of the first World War, the annual redemption of bonds, which totaled no more than £16,000,000 before the war, suddenly increased to £200,000,000, or more than one quarter of the annual revenue.

(2) Ever since the first World War, the British trade union amassed a great influence, making it impossible for the government to reduce the appropriation for the relief of unemployed laborers. As the result, the appropriation became a very heavy burden to the British Government.

(3) The financial depression since 1930 has been so deep seated that the government's annual revenue vastly decreased.

No Alternative Relief

There was no alternative relief for the British Government but to lower the interest rates and convert the old loans in good time into the new at a low rate of interest for the redemption of national bonds. The British Government had followed this course before.

The British Government instituted, as a measure to cope with the financial depression, a special committee with Lord MacMillan as chairman to make an investigation of the actual financial condition and to make a suggestion for the promotion of industry. The committee report seemed to have centered on the question of the gold standard. The contents of the report may be summarized as follow:

(1) When Britain returned to the gold standard in 1925, much that was expected of the move did not materialize.

(2) There were two difficulties which were responsible for this failure. One of them was that Britain adhered to the parity it maintained before the war when it returned to the gold standard. As wages and the cost of production did not go down, the decrease of export trade was inevitable. The other difficulty was that France and the United States became the leading creditor nations who refused to accommodate long-term loans.

(3) This leads up to the discussion of whether the gold standard is right or wrong for Britain. According to the opinion of the committee, the maintenance of the gold standard is advantageous to Britain. The instability of the pound exchange rate resulting from the gold embargo may be advantageous to industry, but this advantage can not offset damages Britain suffers in various other aspects.

(4) A view that the parity of pound must be revised by lowering 10 per cent of its exchange rate is not acceptable. Such an extraordinary measure is likely to disturb the British credit, to precipitate financial panic and is bound to plunge the people into difficulty.

View Was Optimistic

The report made by Lord MacMillan, the chairman of the investigation committee, was rather optimistic and diametrically opposed to that of the view maintained by another member of the committee. By the publication of these views, the British people began to realize the seriousness of the financial situation of their country.

It was at this juncture that Minister of Exchequer Snowden made a tragic speech at the session of the Parliament on September 10, proposing, to the consternation of the British public, a radical financial readjustment. According to his explanations, the amounts of revenue and expenditure compiled in the original budget of 1931-32 were to balance, but the former was expected to fall considerably short of the figures originally stated while the latter showed a tendency to increase as follows: (In £1,000,000)

	Expenditure	Revenue	Deficit
Revised version of the budget. 1931-32	£818.9	£744.2	£ 74.7
Fiscal year budget 1932-33	890.3	720.2	170.1

According to these figures, the deficit was expected to become even greater than the figures given in the report of the opposition member of the investigation committee, and unless a financial readjustment was effected in good time, bankruptcy of British finance was believed to be a matter of course. Under the circumstances, the Minister of Exchequer introduced the readjustment bill to Parliament, proposing to raise funds to the extent of £70,000,000 a year by curtailing expenditure and to raise £81,500,000 a year by effecting a tax increase in order to secure a balance of revenue and expenditure for the 1931-32 and 1932-33 budgets. According to this bill, £35,800,000, a part of the fund resulting from the curtailment of expenditure, was to be obtained by cutting down the unemployed labor relief fund.

But what was inevitable occurred 10 days later when Britain went off the gold standard once more. Ever since that time, it has made strenuous efforts for the financial reform and the promotion of foreign trade.

Held Conference at Ottawa

In 1932, Britain held the Empire Conference at Ottawa and the British dominions arrived at an agreement for greater inter-Empire trade. On the following year, it attempted at the London Conference, which was promoted by the United States, to stabilize the exchange rate, but the efforts proved to be abortive because of the American opposition. The economic depression and the drop in the exchange rate of the dollar went against the British efforts to improve their financial condition. In the meantime, the China Incident broke out, making it all the more difficult for Britain to improve its foreign trade.

What was more, the diplomatic situation in Europe became aggravated, necessitating Britain to expand its armament in self-defense. For this purpose, it had to include £800,000,000 in the budget after 1937-38 for rearmament which was to be paid off by domestic loans. Under such circumstances, the restoration of a healthy finance became well nigh impossible. With the declaration of war against Germany, Britain's economic and financial condition became aggravated.

With the advance of the German army into Poland on September 1, 1939, Britain and France entered the state of war with Germany. Britain in spite of its very poor financial standing had to face the war. The greatest problem, with which it was faced was how to maintain the stability of the people's living condition. As Britain depended upon other countries for 70 per cent of its imports, it had to command the control of the seas and air in order to maintain proper communication and transportation with those countries, but it was not sure of its ability to accomplish the task.

Since the outbreak of the second World War, the British financial difficulty has been growing all the more acute. The British total war expenditure of the first World War was £9,530,000,000, but that of the present war up to February, 1942, a period of two years and six months mounted to £9,710,000,000 as seen in the following table.

1939-40	£1,700,000,000
1940-41	3,800,000,000
1941-42	4,776,000,000
1942-43	5,288,000,000

The advantages in financing the war this time are that the British Government floated the national bonds at the interest below three per cent, whereas at the time of the first World War the interest was above five per cent. Moreover, the government imposes a very heavy tax on the people and finances about 40 per cent on the war expenditure with the revenue from this source, whereas in the last war the financing of the war with the proceeds from tax was no more than 26 per cent.

Stability Measures Adopted

The British pound, which had fallen in re-eminence when it went off the gold standard in September, 1931, has gradually been regaining its popularity as various measures were adopted to stabilize the pound. With the outbreak of the present war, however, almost all the gold bullions were handed over to the United States and sound British investments abroad have been either gradually passing to the United States or bought over by the countries in which British capitals were invested. Under the circumstances, there was nothing strange or surprising when the British pound depreciated in value.

At the time when the war broke out, the amount of British paper currency in circulation was about £300,000,000, but it gradually expanded until it attained the £580,000,000 mark by September 6 and £880,000,000 mark by July, 1942. The security of these paper notes are national bonds, thus making the British pound into a mere paper note in the strict sense of the term.

How profoundly aggravated is the economic situation in that country may be seen in the following figures relating to British consumption, which show that Britain's national economy has been in the red since 1940-41. (In £1,000,000)

	People's income	People's consumption	Govt's consumption	Balance
1939-40	£5.058	£3.997	£ 838	£ 222(+)
1940-41	6.454	4.303	3.100	949(−)
1941-42	7.346	4.496	4.200	1.350(−)

This shows that in the first year of the present war, Britain saved £222,000,000, but on the following fiscal year, it had been a deficit to the tune of £1,350,000,000. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941, Britain lost Malaya to Japan within three months and India and Australia are being seriously menaced. In the face of this situation, the British economic condition will become even more unsound.

(End)

Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,879 TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

ippon Pilot Flies Crippled Plane o Base After Raid on Guadalcanal

Bomber Riddled With 80 Bullet Holes, 1 Motor Dead, Other Spluttering, But Indomitable Resolve Surmounted All

From a Japanese base somewhere the South comes a story about an lomitable "sea eagle" who piloted crippled plane riddled with 80 llet holes, one engine blasted, the ier spluttering ominously, safely ck to the base. The predo- nating idea to bring his com- les and beloved plane back to ety spurred him on to accomplish seemingly miraculous feat.

This pilot, Warrant Officer XX, f five men aboard the plane, re- ved honorable citations from the rps Commander on Navy Day, ay 27. A member of the Navy ess Section sends the story as ated by Warrant Officer XX as lows:

As we neared Guadalcanal Island t night, I was seized with a fierce ermination to revenge my com- les who had died gallantly there. the dim light of the crescent- sped moon, the leering faces of nerican soldiers seemed to loom fore me like figures on the sides a revolving lantern.

Arrive Over Airfield

"We were already above the air- ld; below us on both sides of e runway, we could see several re lights. Using these as targets, r formation separated for the at- ck. Of a sudden I was caught in ie silent blinding light of an emy searchlight. The number of archlight beams increased; the oon and the stars were rendered visible. I waited for the signal to tack from the commanding plane.

"The signal came and having re- ieved ourselves of all bombs, we adioed to the base 'Bombing com- leted.' One by one the searchlights ost track of us. Then, an enemy -38 plane skimmed overhead to at- ack us.

"The left engine burst into flames. The fuel pipe and the oil tube had een hit; our gunner had been shot n his left ankle. The flames from he burning engine subsided but the propeller had stopped revolving. I knew that I must show no signs of weakness to my comrades. I nodded to them assuringly as if to say, 'Everything is all right.'

"The plane was still flying on the remaining engine. However, we kept on losing altitude. Just at this time another enemy plane attacked us. I grimly shouted to myself, 'We can't fall! We can't fall!' The radio message I had sent at the time read 'In midst of air battle. One wounded. Plane shelled.'

'Flying on One Engine'

"Finally, as we headed for the base after the encounter, we flashed the message, 'Flying on one engine.' In the dim light of the waning moon, the men were nursing the wounded gunner. They bolstered his spirit with gentle words of comfort.

"We were still flying slowly, but unerringly toward the base. When we were above XX Straits, Warrant Officer XX, the mechanic, pressed his mouth close to my ears and murmured, 'Is it all right?' 'Yes,' I answered. Then he said, 'I've got the rubber boats ready.' I gazed with a start into his face, trying to fathom his meaning. I listened intently and detected something strange in the roar of our engine, which the well-trained ear of the mechanic had already discovered.

"Our altitude was XX meters. We were low enough to see the waves clearly in daytime, but in darkness nothing was visible. The men prepared themselves to make a forced landing on the water as we sent the message to the base, 'At XX meters, but flying difficult.'

"We still stuck out as the plane kept on flying. Then miraculously, the faulty engine started to run smoothly again. I whispered and coaxed the engine to 'Come on, come on. Just a little bit more!' I could not sacrifice the precious lives entrusted to my care, nor lose the plane, brought into being by the sweat of my countrymen.

"We returned safely to XX base. As I gazed on the countless bullet marks on the plane, a lump rose in my throat. I could not prevent the tears that welled in my eyes.

Press Comments

Friday, June 11

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Exhaustion Warfare Frustrated
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Pathetic Churchill

Exhaustion Warfare Frustrated

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Air battles are raging day and night on the continent and in the Pacific in a series of decisive actions. It appears that at the Washington conference the United States and Britain reaffirmed the Casablanca formula with primary emphasis on the European Front, but it has become clear from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons and remarks dropped by American authorities that agreement had also been reached for devoting more of the American fighting strength to the Pacific.

The bombasts of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, who has hurried home to Washington, the boast of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that already two-thirds of the United States army and navy have been massed on the Pacific and a corresponding proportion of the air force allocated to the same front, may reflect their usual nerve warfare motive and can be taken no more seriously than the declaration of General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, that he would reduce Tokyo to smouldering ruins. However, it is a fact that the American counter-offensives in the North and South Pacific have recently grown extremely intense and we must also remember that the enemy have acquired more or less surplus strength to devote to the Pacific owing to the termination of the North African campaign.

Moreover, bitter experience in the past year and a half has taught them many strategic and tactical lessons. The United States navy has realized for the first time the revolutionary prowess of the air arm not only in land fighting but also at sea and has learnt that without air power it cannot hope to secure sea-power anywhere. Thus they have withdrawn their fleet far to the rear ever since the battle off Tulagi, in the Solomons, or, more accurately, ever since our night attack off Savo on October 11 last year, and have reinforced their air force in an endeavor to break through the iron girdle of defense established by Japan in the Pacific. They have taken to what they claim to be their new method of warfare with grim desperation.

Their boast in air fighting is their enormous production capacity. We can perceive from their manner of conducting the war in the air that they have compared the aircraft production capacities of Japan and the United States and the actual rates of consumption at the front and are apparently relying on their vast productivity to gain final victory. But is not such a war of endurance precisely what Japan finds most advantageous to itself?

Flexibility and ready wit, however, are special boasts of the United States and it is bolstering weak spots each time they are bared in actual warfare. Not only in volume but also qualitatively they are seeking to improve their equipment by mobilizing their entire intelligence and skill. We should be making a serious mistake if we ever relax our vigilance because of the succession of brilliant victories achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy so far. Production volume is naturally important but we must also realize that one superior type of plane is equal to 10 in actual combat. On the decisive warfare in the Solomons rests the future course of the Pacific War. Thus while we express our thanks and joy over

(Continued on Page 2)

20,000 Japanese Residents in Davao Conduct Big Drive to Collect Copper Coins and Scraps

Domei

DAVAO, June 11.—Approximately 20,000 Japanese residents here, who have been conducting a drive to collect copper coins and scraps, gathered 300 kilograms of the vital metal by the middle of May.

It is recalled that local Japanese nationals recently donated ¥235,000 to the Army and Navy to be applied to construction of warplanes.

The drive for copper is expected to be continued through neighborhood units here, as there are great numbers of native copper coins still existing.

YAROSLAVL HIT BY LUFTWAFFE IN FIERCE RAID

Arms Plant in Vital City North of Moscow Blasted, Set Ablaze

Mainichi

BERLIN, June 10.—More than 100 German fighter and bomber planes in formation last night carried out relentless bombings on Yaroslavl, an important Soviet city 250 kilometers north of Moscow, according to a field dispatch from the Eastern Front.

In this raid, the Luftwaffe inflicted a heavy loss on the munitions industrial center of the Soviet city, and conflagrations are raging in the bombed section.

Rubber Plant Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, June 10.—In the raid made last night by the Luftwaffe on Yaroslavl, industrial center on the upper stream of the Volga, several hundred long-distance fighter and bomber planes participated. Five-hundred tons of explosive bombs and 100,000 incendiary bombs were dropped on the Yaroslavl Rubber Company plant, the largest synthetic rubber manufacturing plant in the Soviet Union, thoroughly destroying all equipment there.

According to reports by German pilots who took part in the raid, huge conflagrations had been started at numerous places within the 55,000-square-meter factory compounds, and the burning plant could be seen from a distance of 250 kilometers.

Red Guerillas Annihilated

Mainichi

BERLIN, June 10.—The new mopping-up operation against strong Soviet guerilla units in the rear of the central section in the Eastern Front has been completed, announced Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters at noon yesterday.

In a thick forest area, the announcement said the Germans encircled and exterminated the Soviet guerilla units in cooperation with Hungarian forces and the inhabitant units, capturing a total of 207 Soviet bases for guerilla warfare and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

In the Atlantic, a German submarine was repeatedly attacked by eight anti-Axis planes, but after two hours of engagement, it shot down one enemy plane and made direct hits at four others, announced the communique, adding that the same German submarine is continuously engaged in traffic destruction warfare.

6 Soviet Boats Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, June 10.—German bomber formations on Wednesday, in collaboration with German land forces in the Kuban bridgehead sector, sank six Soviet troop-landing boats off the eastern coast of Azov Sea, the German High Command announced on Thursday.

Other German bombing and fighting units also attacked enemy positions on the Donetz zone, inflicting

(Continued on Page 2)

FORMAL DISSOLUTION DECIDED BY COMINTERN

Central Executive Body In Moscow Makes Decision

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ISTANBUL, June 9.—The Central Executive Committee of the International Communist Party solemnly decided upon the formal dissolution of the Third International, at a special meeting held yesterday in Moscow, according to reports from the Soviet capital relayed from Ankara.

The proposal to dissolve the Communist International had previously been submitted by the Central Executive Committee to Communist parties in all countries and their approval obtained, it is also reported.

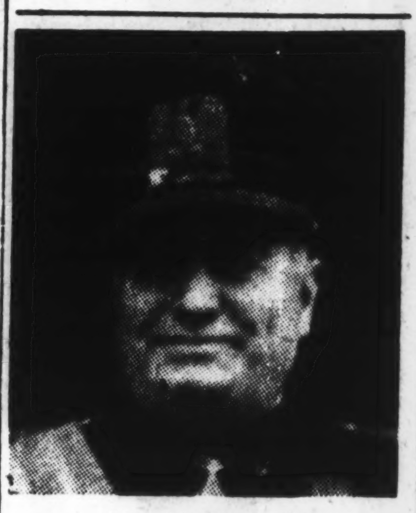
Whereupon a meeting of the Central Executive Committee was called yesterday at Moscow and a decision to dissolve the International Communist Party was formally reached.

British Plane Crashes

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—One hydroplane of the British air forces fell into Saint Lucia Bay, Natal, South Africa, and six Britishers and one Canadian were killed, it is reported from Durban.

Sees Victory Ahead



Premier Mussolini

IL DUCE MEETS GERMAN ENVOY

Determination to Win Reiterated on Anniversary Day

Domei

ROME, June 10.—Premier Benito Mussolini invited German Ambassador to Italy, Hans Georg von Mackensen, to a conference today, on the third anniversary of Italy's participation in the war.

Regarding this meeting, Stefani News Agency reported that the conference was conducted in a very friendly manner, and the close Italo-German relation as well as the determination to fight until the attainment of the final victory by Italy, Germany and Japan were further stressed.

Ribbentrop Meets Alfieri

Domei

BERLIN, June 10.—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop invited Italian Ambassador to Berlin, Dino Alfieri, to a conference on the third anniversary of Italy's entry in the present war and assured the Ambassador of firm determination of Germany together with Italy to fight until final victory is gained by the Axis nations.

LEWIS BREAKS DEADLOCK BY REACHING AGREEMENT

Contract Signed With Pennsylvania Operators

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The wage negotiation between the American coal mine strikers and mine operators came to a deadlock immediately upon its reopening on Monday, but the situation greatly improved yesterday as a local wage agreement was reached between John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers, and the Central Pennsylvania Coal Mine Operators' League. The new agreement was to be formally signed today. However, the nature of the reported wage agreement is not known.

Meanwhile, the negotiation on wages with other coal mine owners is not progressing smoothly.

More Hardships Foreseen

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, June 10.—Hanson Baldwin, war commentator of the New York Times, according to a New York dispatch, in his article published in the same paper yesterday, commented on the Attu operation as follows:

"The American operation on Attu Island took much longer time than expected at home. This proves that the American forces have to fight under great difficulty and disadvantage in the Pacific still in the future."

Pantelleria Raid Repulsed

Mainichi

ROME, June 10.—Anti-Axis air forces bombed Pantellaria Island continuously yesterday, announced the Italian High Command, adding that in the battle an Italian fighter plane unit shot down six enemy planes while a German fighter plane unit accounted for five.

CHANGE SLATED FOR EDUCATION, OKABE REVEALS

National Defense And Labor Service Will Be Stressed

Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, on Thursday revealed that a general mobilization plan, under which university students will be mobilized for intensified national defense training and labor service, will be effected shortly. While no details have been announced, the general principles governing the measure have been clarified.

At a conference of presidents of official and private universities Thursday, the Education Minister explained his policy in regard to the students' general mobilization plan, and asked for unreserved views thereon from university presidents. The latter replied that universities, one and all, are ready to rise to the occasion both in structure and fighting morale. The Education Ministry, accordingly, has decided to draft a concrete plan at once and seek its enforcement.

Two Points Stressed

Education Minister Okabe, in his instructions to university presidents assembled, emphasized the following two points:

1. Schools in higher grades today are veritable training quarters to turn out officers for the Imperial Forces. Students of superior quality are required by the State to enter the Imperial Forces and constitute the backbone of it.

2. Students, also, should turn in as much time and labor as possible under the circumstances for increased production, especially regarding foodstuff.

Then, the Education Minister had Director Ko Nagai of the Technical Education Bureau explain the Education Ministry's policy regarding general strengthening of students' national defense training and labor service.

In response, university presidents replied to the following effect:

"Students as a whole are burning with enthusiasm to rise to the occasion and grapple with national difficulties. They are only waiting for the Education Ministry to prepare a careful and minute plan for them and give them strong leadership. Universities are already ready to answer the call at any time."

For 6 Months, or Year

At the end of the day's meeting Education Minister Okabe stressed the point that the coming students' mobilization will be applied to all students for six months or a year. What was clarified by the Education Minister is that active training quarters will be opened for students for real education and training in answer to the emergency nature of the war situation.

In enforcing the plan, the following points are being considered:

1. In regard to national defense training, the scope of school training and its contents will be extended and strengthened in general. Not only basic training but highclass horsemanship, airplane, armored car and automobile operation, etc. will be taught the students, so that they may be qualified to serve as officers in the Army at any time.

2. In regard to labor service, the present training will be dispensed with and more urgent work directly having effects on production increase will be undertaken on a planned basis and over a considerably long period, so that in the midst of the realistic national life students will have education both in scholarly studies and labor service.

The present plan is considered worthy of special attention as marking an epoch-making development of decisive-war education.

British Air Forces Lose 874 Planes In Europe Battles

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—British air forces lost 252 bomber planes during May in Germany and Western Europe, making a total of 874 planes destroyed in the first five months of the present year, announced British Air Vice-Minister Captain Harold Balfour, according to reports from London.

JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY RECOGNIZE NEW GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA LED BY RAMIREZ; 6 OTHERS FOLLOW SUIT

Anglo-U.S. Plan to Land Troops In Europe Derided as Impossible

Formidable German Air Force and Continental Fortifications Ensure Complete Failure of Operation, Says Free Press Journal of India

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 9.—A rumor has been circulating recently that the so-called second front in Europe will soon be formed by the anti-Axis Powers, but such a propaganda does not seem to have much effect upon various European countries nor on such West and Middle East Asiatic countries as Turkey, Iran and India. The propaganda is rather regarded as endorsing the impotence of the anti-Axis forces.

According to a New Delhi report, the Free Press Journal of India, pointing out the extreme difficulty of the anti-Axis forces forming the second front, states as follows:

"The United States and Britain have been recently frantically propagating the advance of their forces into Europe, but it is not an easy affair. They succeeded in making a surprise landing on North Africa because of the fact that advance preparations had already been made in France and Algeria by anti-Axis spies. However, they cannot expect to make a similar surprise landing on the European Continent.

"If they dare attempt to land on Europe, they will have to fight against strong fortifications constructed by the German forces and also against the dreadful German air force, which means enormous losses of troops and shipping on the part of the anti-Axis armies.

"In these circumstances, it is not difficult to imagine that the only thing they can do is to intimidate the Germans by means of propaganda warfare. The Anglo-American Powers have no power of breaking through the German resistance. Therefore, all what they can do is to strengthen their bombing attacks on Germany in the future."

Meanwhile, the Bombay Chronicle sarcastically remarked: "We are in favor of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's large-scale air raids on Europe, but is it the entire program of the anti-Axis armies this year?"

As regards their propaganda of air-raiding Tokyo, the same journal warns the Anglo-American Powers that "it is too optimistic an idea that the anti-Axis forces think it possible to carry out thorough and effective attacks upon Tokyo."

Spain and 5 S.A. Countries Also Give Formal Recognition

The Japanese Government has given instructions to the Japanese Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Baron Shu Tomii, to take necessary steps for recognizing the new Argentine Government, it was disclosed by Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information this morning at the regular press conference with foreign correspondents.

Domei

BERLIN, June 10.—The German Government has recognized the new Argentine Government formed by President General Pedro Ramirez.

Italy Recognizes Argentina

Domei

ROME, June 10.—The Italian Government has recognized the new Government in Argentina headed by President General Pedro Ramirez.

Spain Follows Suit

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—The Spanish Foreign Ministry announced today that Spain has recognized the new Government of Argentina, it is reported from Madrid.

Recognized By 5 Nations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The new Argentine Government headed by President General Pedro Ramirez has been recognized up to the present by Brazil, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia and according to reports from Montevideo, Uruguay will issue today a statement of its formal recognition of the new Argentine Government.

Making Good Progress

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The new Argentine Government headed by General Pedro Ramirez, having already been formally recognized by various American continental nations such as Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Venezuela as well as by Germany, Italy and Spain, is reportedly making sound progress.

With the exception of some leftist elements, the new regime is favorably received by the people in general, and Argentine financial circles are also said to be according frank support to it.

The newspaper, Cabirdo with a thick nationalistic color on Thursday editorially expressed its fullest support to the action of the Argentine army, stating to the following effect:

"Unfortunately former President Ramon S. Castillo was unable to break down the evils of oligarchy. Argentina can no longer place confidence in party politicians, and

(Continued on Page 2)

REDS IN CHINA STILL ARGUING

Over 100 Incidents Reported Since 1938--Chiang Panic-Stricken

Domei

NANKING, June 10.—Over 100 large and small incidents have occurred between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communist Party since April, 1938 as a result of their internal conflicts, it has been revealed here.

The conflict between the two is still expected to be aggravated in the future, the reason of which is attributed to the following points:

1) Lately, Chungking appears to have an intention of handling the Chinese Communist problem as a pure domestic issue, and this tendency is presumed to have become thicker due to the dissolution of the International Communist Party.

2) Owing to the successive defeats and also to the consequent harder predicament of people's living, Chungking authorities are frantically attempting to win the hearts of the people, and to raise the fighting power. For this purpose, they are maintaining strict vigilance over the machinations of anti-Chungking elements. When all these facts are taken into consideration, it is very likely that pressures upon the Communist Party will be further strengthened.

3) Since the dissolution of the Yenan regime, Chungking has taken a stand that it will not allow the Communist Party to exist as an organization of armed units, although approving its existence as a mere party.

America's Ration System Not Likely to See Change

BUENOS AIRES.—There is no likelihood of a modification of rationing and price control in the near future, declares Price Controller Francis Brown in an article in the American Magazine.

On the contrary, he adds, rationing and price-control measures will be tightened, and probably maintained for some time after the war.

Brown reveals that one-quarter of all available foodstuff is going to American armed forces and the Lend-Lease Administration.

As, however, the armed forces constitute only 5 per cent of the American population, the other 95 per cent must be satisfied with only 75 per cent of the available food supply.

ARMY SMASHES FOE IN W. HOPEH

3,513 Chinese Reds Killed, 2,257 Taken Prisoners in May

Domei

SHIHMEN, June 10.—With the campaign to exterminate Chinese Communists in progress over the wide expanse of Shansi, Chahar and Hopeh Provinces, composite war results attained by the crack Japanese Units during May in western Hopeh have just been disclosed as follows:

Number of engagements	541
Number of enemy engaged	49,186
Number of enemy dead left behind	3,513
Number of enemy taken prisoner	2,257
War trophies taken:	
Trench mortars	30
Heavy machine gun	1
Heavy machine gun shells	100
Lights machine guns	33
Light machine gun shells	895
Rifles	1,083
Rifle ammunition (rounds)	56,888
Automatic rifles	16
Military installations destroyed	247
Bayonets	645

Composite war results accomplished by the armed forces of the National Government of China which are collaborating with the Japanese Units in western Hopeh during May have also been disclosed as follows:

Number of engagements	23
Number of enemy engaged	11,029
Number of enemy dead left behind	171
Number of enemy taken prisoner	251
War trophies taken:	
Trench mortar	1
Light machine gun	1
Rifles	68
Automatic rifles	6
Pistols	75

Chile Moots on Arica

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The new Cabinet of Chile submitted a bill to the National Congress to make Arica district a province, it is reported from Santiago.

The Bolivian Government has been insisting upon the Bolivian sovereignty over Arica district and demanding its return from the Chilean Government.

The proposal of making Arica district a province is regarded as a means for restraining the Bolivian demand for the district.

U.S. 'Flying Fortress' Crashes in Spain; Entire Crew Killed

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Flying over Spain in flagrant violation of that country's neutrality, an American 'Flying Fortress' made a forced landing at Tarifa in the Province of Cadiz, it is reported from La Linea, Spain. As the bomber touched ground, its load of bombs exploded and the entire crew of eight men were instantaneously killed.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—One of the three 'Flying Fortresses' of the United States that were flying toward Panama fell in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, Mexico, yesterday, and the entire crew were killed, according to reports from Mexico City. The whereabouts of the second plane is unknown and only the third plane was said to have safely continued its flight.

JAPAN COMBATS 'WHITE PLAGUE'

Welfare Body Plans To Open About 1,300 Health Institutes

Health training institutes will be established by the Welfare Ministry throughout the country as one part of the national policy to exterminate tuberculosis.

Physically weak youths under 20 years will receive care and training to prepare them, both materially and spiritually, to take their places in national defense or in industrial and food production fronts.

A budget of ¥30,000,000 has been allocated for about 1,300 health institutes, which will be ready to open from August. This year's plans aim at improving the physical condition of 420,000 youths, who have been judged physically weak by health examiners this year. They will receive about two months' training at the institute.

As a rule, most of the entrants will be required to live in dormitories during training, but, in cases of students and those in the industrial field, they will receive training in the afternoons or evenings.

At each institute there will be two to three doctors, leaders, dieticians and nurses. In view of the importance of the influence exerted by doctors and leaders in charge, Tokyo City has been holding lecture courses for these persons since April.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

the news of victories we are daily receiving, we must make redoubled efforts to develop the total fighting strength of the nation to the maximum degree.

Pathetic Churchill

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Prime Minister Winston Churchill returned to London from the Washington conference without any present for the British people. He loitered on the way in North Africa, but about all he seems to have accomplished there was to let General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who accompanied him, grasp the real situation of the Mediterranean War. In his House of Commons' speech Churchill was unmistakably apologetic as to the essential lack of results of the Washington conference. While he prefaced his remarks by assuring that complete agreement had been reached between the United States and Britain both in strategy and politics, he admitted that the anti-Axis nations were considering developments on different war fronts from different angles and in different circumstances, thus practically admitting disagreement.

According to Churchill, proper allocations of strength will be made to the various European fronts requiring immediate action but proper allocations of strength or cooperation can exist only in the mind of the speaker because there are such practical matters as transportation which are inevitably involved. We have already seen how on the German-Soviet front and on the African front, land and sea transportation has become the key to decisive warfare, and we know how the geographical factor has made the Axis' hold on Egypt, Libya or Tunisia difficult. If such are factors of disadvantage to the Axis, they are equally so to the anti-Axis camp.

A most thorough preparation is required by the anti-Axis forces if they are to invade the European Continent which is so strongly defended by well-equipped Axis forces. And even if the enemy should succeed in effecting landings on the southern coast of the continent as they are planning, they would be able to send only 200,000-300,000 men with the 2,000,000-3,000,000 tons of shipping available to them in the Mediterranean. With such a small strength little can be accomplished. If they really intend to attack in such a force as to influence the Axis strength on the Eastern Front, they must secure at least 8,000,000-10,000,000 tons of transport shipping.

In this sense, Churchill has had to convince President Roosevelt and show Marshall on the spot that the contemplated attack on the European Continent is not so easy as Americans are supposing. According to Churchill's report in Parliament, his visit to North Africa was not aimed at interfering in the work of the joint committee of Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud but to watch their negotiations in their bearing on the strategic convenience of the Anglo-American forces.

The real motive for his stopping at Algiers on his way back from Washington, however, is not so simple. After extolling Eisenhower and other anti-axis generals as seasoned men actually engaged in fighting on the spot, he said that the anti-Axis strategy was to concentrate all its available force against the enemy in the fiercest manner possible. Thus the Casablanca formula remains unchanged in its fundamentals. In calling together in North Africa Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, General Sir Alan Brooke, commander of the British Home Defense Army, and others all the way from London and holding a military conference, he no doubt acted out of the necessity of reaffirming on the spot whatever decisions reached at Washington but it also shows that Churchill is persistently maintaining the Europe first policy, as in any case he must. There is something pathetic in his feverish anxiety to make the best use of the present opportunity. With so many extended fronts the world over and the United States and Britain unable to see eye to eye with the Soviets on the future conduct of war all such efforts on the part of Churchill are futile.

E. ASIA SIDELIGHTS

An Indian Nationalist

By J. F.

David Joseph is a Bachelor of Arts from Madras Presidency University in India. He worked for a time on the Madras Mail and had drifted out to Malaya when everybody in South India thought that Malaya was a paradise. He, like others of the Tamil Christians, learned that Malaya was far from a paradise—that British oppression prevailed here as well as in his native India.

He worked for a while as a schoolmaster in Kuala Lumpur. Then, finding that he could earn money by writing, he returned to his first love—journalism. He was reporter on the Malaya Tribune and later the Times of Malaya.

Joseph was a good reporter but he found that his color hindered his progress. It rankled him no end when untrained British reporters and sub-editors got three and four times as much money as he did. Later, when the managing editor made him sub-editor, he was astonished at the apparent illiteracy of some of the so-called British journalists. Why, they didn't even know the rudiments of good English. He worked hard at his task and just before the war, he was acknowledged as the best of the Indian journalists in Malaya—but they only paid him $100 a month.

To Joseph, the Indian independence movement was a crusade. He avidly read all the literature possible concerning Mahatma Gandhi's work. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography became his new Bible. But while the British ruled with an iron hand—in Malaya and India—there was nothing that the Indians could do.

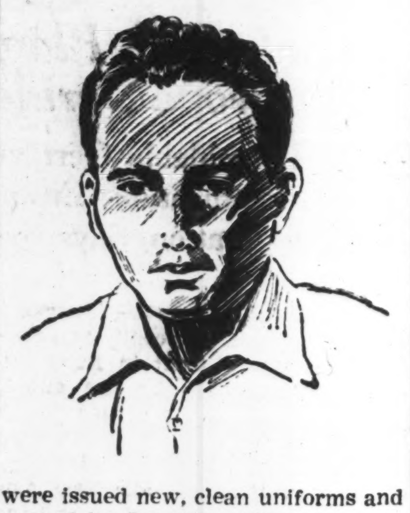
Then came the war!

Joseph's heart burned with righteous indignation as he watched the swarthy Indian troops crowd into Malaya. Many of them were untrained village boys who had no idea what the war was about. They were lured by the uniforms, the regular meals and promises of worldly pay.

As the Japanese Forces came nearer, Joseph watched and waited. When the cowardly British had fled from Kuala Lumpur, he stayed on and when the Japanese authorities had issued a call for English language journalists, Joseph responded. He found himself working in Kuala Lumpur with the Army Propaganda Bureau.

Later, the Indian Independence League was organized, Joseph was asked to become their publicity chief. This movement brought an instantaneous response from his countrymen throughout the Peninsula.

The Japanese were understanding. Perhaps, their greatest gesture was the organization of the Indian National Army recruited from former Indian troops who had opposed them. In the first days after the surrender of Kuala Lumpur, he had seen the ragged, bewildered Indian soldiers as they were made prisoners of war. As soon as they repented from their mistake in helping the British, they were issued new, clean uniforms and trained by Japanese officers.



But the Indian Independence Movement was sweeping through all East Asia. And Joseph was glad that he was in the vanguard. Only the other day, at a mass meeting, one of the Japanese officers, told the assembled Indians:

"You must fight for your own independence. We will help you. But independence, unless earned by your own efforts, will be worthless. Do not expect the Japanese to give you your independence. You Indians must fight for it."

And Joseph understood the full import of those words. The Indians, themselves must fight for their independence and if he, David Joseph, had any courage, he would rally his countrymen to the great ideal of national independence.

Purna Swaraj! (Complete Independence)

This battle-cry echoed throughout the Indian world. Those oppressed Indians at home must be liberated.

U.S. PLANNING TO BAN STRIKES

Three-Point Ruling Now Being Studied By Congressmen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The United States Congress, induced by the recent coal miners' strike, has been deliberating on the matter of passing a law prohibiting strikes. A compromisory bill was drawn up on June 9 at the joint conference of both House and will be submitted to the White House after passage by Congress. The contents of the bill follows:

1. Punishment by fine or imprisonment to those planning or inciting strikes in factories or mines belonging to the Government.
2. Absolute power will be accorded the War Labor Board in settling labor strikes. In case of the outbreak of strikes, the War Labor Board is empowered to negotiate, arbitrate and demand continuation of existing labor terms.
3. A strike cannot be carried out unless secret votes have been cast by workers in civilian operated war industries.

Yankees Now Eating Horse, Whale Meat, Beaver Hamburgers

(Special to the Nippon Times)

GENEVA, June 10.—The Americans have started to eat horse flesh, rabbit, squirrel, beaver and whale meat as a consequence of the terrific shortage of beef, veal and pork according to the Time. "Hamburgers were, for instance, offered for sale in Minnesota, made of beaver.

Japan, Reich, Italy Recognize Argentina

(Continued from Page 1)

therefore we trust our army. We feel sure that General Ramirez will push on his policy speedily and with vigorous power."

As the first step to improve the domestic administration, the new Government will embark on the task of lowering the cost of living. It is stated in this connection that the Government, in accordance with decisions reached at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, will promulgate on Friday new decrees concerning the lowering of prices of various foodstuffs such as meat, bread and potatoes as well as of house rent, and also the prohibition of unscrupulously high-interest money loan to Government officials and general citizens.

Despite such favorable progress being made by the new regime, the Washington Government alone is said to be frantically attempting to check the development of the new Argentine Government.

In fact, America's machinations had been discernible from the beginning of the revolution when United States Ambassador to Argentina Norman Armour is said to have instigated various Latin American nations to refrain from recognizing the new regime, following in the footstep of the Washington Government.

However, it is surmised that in view of the greater importance of their economic relations with Argentina than such a political issue, none of these Latin American nations lent their ears to the insistence of the American Ambassador.

Soviet Bonds Over-Subscribed

Domei

MOSCOW, June 10.—The new twelve billion ruble War Bond issue made by the Soviet Government on June 4 was over-subscribed by the amount of 8,121,000,000 rubles. Applications for the purchase of these bonds received up to last night reached a total of 20,121,000,000 rubles, the Finance Commissar announced today.

AXIS STUBBORN AT PANTELLARIA

Foe Attacks Fail-- Advice to Give Up Replied by Gunfire

Domei

ROME, June 10.—Anti-Axis forces are now concentrating their efforts on bombing Pantelleria Island, but the defense forces and residents on the island are continuing desperate resistance, and the advice to surrender was replied by gunfire.

Yesterday, 11 enemy planes were shot down over the island, and the Rome Broadcasting Station said that the defense forces in Pantelleria are just waiting for the coming of enemy planes.

Even anti-Axis forces recognize that the air strength on the island has much increased. The United States radio at Algiers broadcast that anti-Axis naval forces have surrounded the island, in an attempt to scare the Italians.

On Tuesday, Axis air forces made direct hits on one cruiser and other ships off the northwestern shore of the island.

In his address delivered today, on the occasion of the Italian Navy Day, Italian Vice-Minister of Navy Rear-Admiral Arturo Riccardi said that the Italian Navy has completed all preparations and is ready to smash any enemy attack.

Anti-Axis air forces dropped 100,000 leaflets on Pantelleria on June 8 alone, according to a B.B.C. broadcast, but the Italian defense forces and inhabitants are not at all influenced by such propaganda of the anti-Axis.

MUSIC PROGRAM TO FETE NIPPON-THAILAND PACT

Will Be Held Tomorrow At Kyoritsu Auditorium

A musical program commemorating the signing of Japan-Thailand Friendly Relations Agreement will be held on Saturday at Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda, from 6 p.m.

The program will include performances by the Dai Toa Symphonic Orchestra, vocal pieces by Madam Tamaki Miura and Seiichi Hayakawa. The orchestra will be conducted by Klaus Pringsheim.

In the orchestra renditions there will be included a piece composed by Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan, a march by Mr. Pringsheim dedicated to King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand, a classical Thai symphony, and others.

Giraud Not Visiting U.S. to See Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Although General Henri H. Giraud, Chairman of the so-called French Committee of National Liberation, has accepted the invitation issued by President Franklin Roosevelt to visit Washington, it will not be possible for General Giraud to leave Algiers under the prevailing situation, it is reported from Algiers.

De Gaulle Indignant

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—The so-called French Committee of National Liberation is facing another crisis as General Charles de Gaulle is against the holding by General Henri H. Giraud of both commandership of the rebel French army and the leadership of the puppet regime, it is reported from Algiers. As the result, the meeting of the Committee scheduled to be held today was postponed.

Omen of Victory Found

Large white fungus growths, weighing almost a kan, have sprung up on the trunk of an old dead pine tree in the town of Furukawa in Tochigi Prefecture. The tree, said to have been planted by one of the Tokugawas some 300 years ago has not been hewed down even though it has been dead for over 40 years.

During the Russo-Japanese War, the same fungus growth made its appearance on the tree, and the old timers are taking this as an auspicious omen of victory in the current war, according to Tokyo Shimbun.

War Wounded to Visit Garden

The Iris Garden in the compounds of the Meiji Shrine will not be open to the public this season as only sick and wounded soldiers will be invited to view the flowers, it was announced by the Meiji Shrine authorities on Thursday.

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

INSIDE AMERICA

Cross Section of Conditions in United States

Not long ago news dispatches relayed to Tokyo from neutral countries reported that a number of American editors, including an editor of Time, had been arrested for telling the truth about conditions in the United States. Here is a typical example of one such revelation. It indicates, at the same time, to what extent freedom of speech is being curtailed by President Roosevelt. Taken from the Nov. 23, 1942 issue of Time, the article reads:

Kapok

A prayer and a life jacket are just about all there is to rely on when a torpedoed seaman takes the big jump from his sinking ship. Kapok—the silky, white, feather-soft down from the pods of the kapok tree—is the buoyant filling of most life jackets, many life rafts and life-boat airtight compartments. It can support up to 35 times its own weight. In peacetime, kapok's biggest use was in mattresses, upholstery padding and the like. Most (and the best) kapok came from Java. The Japanese put a stop to that. Now, as demand soars, rigidly controlled kapok inventories are running low.

Kapok's old rivals—cork and balsa wood—are no help. They are just as scarce.

Fishbein's Kaiser

Henry Kaiser is obstructing the draft of doctors to maintain his own individual empire, cried Editor Morris Fishbein, in his American Medical Association JOURNAL last week. For retort, Henry Kaiser "implored" that the medical profession "immediately investigate the honesty and integrity" of Dr. Fishbein.

The trouble began last spring in Vancouver, Wash., when it became apparent that a new Kaiser yard would boom the town. Kaiser brought in 20 doctors to look after his employes. Vancouver's 22 regular doctors tended the rest of the townfolk. The state branch of the Procurement & Assignment Service went easy on Vancouver, drafted none of its overworked doctors for the Army (two volunteered). But Vancouver needed still more hospital space. Soon after Dr. Sidney Garfield, one of the Kaiser doctors, talked it over with the county medical society, Kaiser built a hospital.

The finished hospital included a nursery and full obstetrical and pediatric equipment. Said Dr. John Harrison, Clark County Medical Society secretary: "We were rather nonplussed. It was a little hard to understand how they were going to have babies around a place where only industrial workers were cared for. Kaiser, the doctors discovered, planned to provide medical care not only for his employes (who pay $2.60 a month for it) but their families as well. Family care is "contract medicine" and will be established in the U.S. only over the dead body of the A.M.A. (which represents 145,000 of the 155,000 active U.S. physicians.)

Next Dr. Raymond Zech of the State medical procurement board announced that Kaiser's doctors would be declared "nonessential" (subject to the draft) if they compete with private physicians by treating employes' families. Federal directives state that doctors may be declared essential "if they serve war workers." If they also serve workers' families, said Dr. Zech, they are no more essential than other U.S. doctors.

To Washington, D.C. sped Kaiser s Dr. Garfield, where he told Senator Claude Pepper's labor subcommittee that he and his fellow shipyard doctors had been "threatened." Henry Kaiser rushed to Dr. Garfield's aid, bumped heads with Dr. Fishbein. Said Clark County's Dr. Harrison last week "It's a goddam misstatement that Garfield was 'threatened.'"

Not easily scared by anything, Henry Kaiser is not scared at all by what the A.M.A. calls socialized medicine. His medical ideas are no less sweeping than his other projects—he wants to doctor everybody. Bursting with health himself, Kaiser carries a medicine kit wherever he goes to "look after my folks," often stops in his offices, plants and yards to offer pills, to gravel-shovelers and executives. This concern goes back to his boyhood: Henry Kaiser believes his mother died too young for lack of medical care.

Founding of 33 Sacred Spots In Sphere Dedicated to Kwannon to Be Discussed

The founding of 33 sacred spots dedicated to Kwannon, the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy, within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a means to strengthen the spiritual unity among East Asiatic Buddhists will be discussed at a grand conference to be held here on June 12.

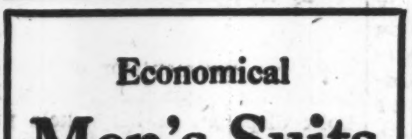
The conference is to be held under the auspices of the Greater East Asia Kwannon Society with the backing of the Japan Buddhist Society and the International Buddhist Society.

Present at the conference will be Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, chairman of the Greater East Asia Kwannon Society, General Iwane Matsui, Rev. Nisshin Sakai, chairman of the Japan Buddhist Society.

Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Education Minister, Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo and Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo are expected to deliver congratulatory addresses.

Various plans which the Society intends to carry out include the following items:

1. Translation of the sutra adoring the Merciful Goddess into various East Asiatic languages.
2. Publication of a magazine for spiritual improvement and the propagation of the Buddhist faith.
3. Construction of many temples dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy to console the fallen heroes of the War of Greater East Asia.
4. Exchange of Buddhist priests among East Asiatic nations for the promotion of thought and culture.

High Class Permanent Wave
by our expert always gives
full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—
Modern equipment

No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku.
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. 785
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori
Tel. Hon. 3140

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

TURBULENCE GRIPS CHILE

Leftists, Rightists Have Run-in-- Rivalry Bitter

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The political situation in Chile is still unsettled in spite of the formation of the new Cabinet, with the left and right factions unable to end the rivalry between them, according to reports from Santiago.

The "Democratic Front," formed by the Radical, Socialist, Communist, Labor and other kindered leftist parties, today issued a statement warning against the so-called "revolutionary intrigues" of the rightists.

"The Fascist movement started by the Democratic and Liberal parties is again preparing to abolish the existing Constitution," the statement asserted.

"The Democratic Front, together with the Government, should not neglect to watch this development with paricular care and take proper steps for the protection of the democratic system of Government."

Yaroslavl Raided By Reich Warplanes

(Continued from Page 1)

considerable damage upon the enemy.

On the other hand, speed-bombing units sank one Soviet patrol-boat and damaged one other in the Gulf of Finland. In the northern part of the same Gulf, the Germans also bombed and set ablaze one enemy transport.

433 Soviet Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, June 10.—In four attacks on the Kuban bridgehead area during the period from the middle of March to May 8, German forces destroyed 433 Soviet tanks, it was announced by German authorities today.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor
TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 382, 388.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 288, 483, 3827, 3838, 3859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64643.
BRANCH OFFICES:
OSOKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

CAMERAS
WANTED TO BUY
ASANUMA PHOTO STORE
Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor,
Tel. 23-3953, 3954

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.
Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH
with BIOLEBER

an extract from animal livers and several essential vitamins combined, is especially effective in increasing blood corpuscles to combat the following:
Anaemia, Adynamia, Insufficient Secretion of Breast Milk, Tubercular Diseases, Physical Weakness.
PRICE: ¥2.00, ¥5.50, ¥10.00
BIOLEBER
OHKI COMPANY
Head Office: Kazityo, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Branches: Awazimati, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tatsaochang, Tunganmen, Peking, China.

Notice!

NIPPON TIMES
TELEPHONE
DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA
and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly
be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions on corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. (2) 5240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

Last Name First Name Initial

....

Office phone ....

Home phone ....

Please print or typewrite